THE BEAV[illegible]R ARGUS.

Vol. 51—No. 28. Beaver, Pa., Wednes[illegible] 14, 1869. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

PREMIUM TRUNK FACTORY.—Joseph Liebler, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c. No. 104 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All orders promptly filled, and work Warranted. Factory corner of Fifteenth and Penn streets. [june16:1y.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Heating Stove, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.
je9:tf]

THE SHARON MILLS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that they have purchased and taken charge of the Sharon Mills, formerly owned by the Messrs. Darragh, in Sharon, Beaver county, Pa. They have refitted them and are now prepared to do all kinds of grinding to the satisfaction of their patrons.—Their brands of flour will compare favorably with any in the market. Give us a call before going elsewhere. SAMUEL DAVIDSON & BRO.
june9:6m

NOTICE:—New Bakery, at Wilson's old stand, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. JOSEPH M. REED takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accommodate them. Fresh bread, cakes, crackers, nuts, &c. &c. Confectioneries of all kinds. No. 1 Floor, made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Porter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call.
my26'69:1y.

J. S. RUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may12:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:4t.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square.
mar 31:1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69.
mar.17:3t. R. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st.
J. BRADFORD RHODES, Principal.
Rev. S. Patterson, Pres. Board of Trustees.
mar31:6mo.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order.
feb10; tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor of New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [Je17,'68.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency. Office, at Railroad Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr28,'69;tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles.—The undersigned is Manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 16 and 18 inch Shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver station, on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER.
jan11:69.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS.
Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly atteded to.
sept9'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.
Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted.
Feb3:1y.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:1f.

P. [illegible], Watchmaker and Jeweler, [illegible] Street, Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
apr17'69:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa. Office below the Court House.
apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Millet's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
apr7,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.
S. B. BRIGGS, Manager.
E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons having business to transact with the County Commissioners, will find them in session, at their office, on Friday of each week, until Sept. 1st, 1869.
By order of the Board.
apr14'69:tf] JOHN R. EAKIN, Clerk.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public. Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c. Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester.
apr29'68

Pontefract & Cass,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,
FOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL
Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. je3:tf.

DR. HARRIS'
Eclectic Summer Cordial,
Is an Infallible Remedy for
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
SICK STOMACH,
&c., &c., &c.

SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF this Valuable Medicine to the Public it has never failed to give the most perfect satisfaction in every instance, and the proprietor authorizes his agents to refund the money in every case where it fails to effect a cure.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

For sale by Druggists generally, or sent by express to any part of the country, on receipt of the price. Address—
HARRIS & EWING,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburg, Pa.
may5:3m.

Farmers,
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,
It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it in preference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $56 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry,
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jan1,'69.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO
H. B. Anderson's Old Store
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps.

Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes ONLY.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us, [jan6.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,

ELIAS HOWE Jr,

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machines to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.
Office 23 South 8th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT DARRAGH'S, Sharon, Pa.
feb 10;tf]

Miscellaneous.

SPRING STOCK.

C A R P E T S

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c. &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Philip Hoffman, deceased, late of the borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and those having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CATHARINE HOFFMAN, Ex'tx,
CHRISTIAN HOLLAND, Ex'r.
je9:6w

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds.
ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
COPYING PRESSES,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
103 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
apr7:6mos.

BREAD! BREAD!

The undersigned takes plesure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He warrants that nothing is used in his bakery to make white bread out of dark flour. Persons leaving their orders at his bakery will be supplied at their houses daily if so desired with the best of bread, &c. J. G. YOUNG.
apr14:3mos.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

No Humbug. It is WARRANTED to cure lost or impaired taste smell or hearing, watering or weak eyes, offensive breath, Ulcerated Throat or Mouth. Pain pressure in the Head, and loss of memory when caused, as all of them frequently are, by the ravages of Catarrh. It is pleasant and painless to use, contains no strong poisonous, or caustic, drug, but Cures by its Mild, Soothing Action.

We will pay $500 Reward for a case of Catarrh that we can not cure.

Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.

PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. If your Druggists have not yet got it on sale, dont be put off with some worse than worthless strong snuff, "fumigator," or poisonous caustic solution, which will Drive the Disease to the Lungs instead of curing it, but send sixty cents to us and the remedy will reach you by return mail. Four packages, post paid $2. One dozen for $5.

Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor, R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
mar 3:3m;je:3m.) Buffalo, N. Y.

T. O. MORGAN,
SUCCESSOR TO
SHALLENBERGER BROS.
DEALER IN
Fine Family Groceries.
Queensware, Hardware,
NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,
Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.
Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.
aug19;68.

THE PEOPLE'S
Cooperative Life Insurance Company
OF
BEAVER, PA.,
Incorporated by special Act of the Legislature, April 14th, 1869.

Officers:
E. P. KUHN, Esq., President,
D. M'KINNEY, JR., Treasurer,
M. R. ADAMS, Secretary.
A. W. TAYLOR, General Agent.

This Company is now fully organized, and Circulars containing its Constitution and By-Laws may be obtained by applying to the
General Office.
IN
BEAVER, Penn'a.
We Invite the Public
Before Insuring Elsewhere, to a Careful Examination of the Co-operative System,
As illustrated in our circular, and the security offered to the insured. A limited number of energetic Agents, who can give sufficient security for the faithful performance of duty, will find permanent employment by application to the General Agent in person or by letter. [De9tf

J. C. HAMMOND,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
All Goods Delivered Free.
Jan 20-'69 J. C. HAMMOND

Miscellaneous.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$[illegible]
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
2,	13.00
3,	17.00

HEATING STOVES,

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
3, " " " "	10.00
4, " " " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93,	Grate 15½ inch,	$3.00
" 92,	" 17 "	3.05
" D,	" 18 "	3.25
" 91,	" 19 "	3.25
" 75,	" 19 "	3.25
" C,	" 20 "	3.50
" 81,	" 21 "	4.00
" 19C,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 5,	" 21½ "	4.75
" 123,	" 22½ "	5.40
" 78,	" 23½ "	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 72, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	2.25
" 14, Fancy "	2.75
" 14, " without Rod,	2.15
" 22, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 26, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct1'68.] MERRICK & CO.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

[illegible] in Beaver County.

BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.

STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated
Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers' prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
—ALSO—
on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,
Dec21 Broadway, New Brighton

Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!
Wall Paper!

OIL CLOTH!
Oil Cloth!
OIL CLOTH!
CARPETS,
CARPETS, CARPETS

Benj. Mulheim,
BRIDGEWATER, PA.,
Has just received a large stock of Wall Paper,
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, Books, Stationery; all kinds of
Window - Shades!
Looking-Glasses, Trunks,
TRAVELING SACKS,
Satchels, Baskets,
Children's Carriages & Wagons,
All kinds of Toys, Fancy Goods
Also, An Extensive Assortment of
STEREOSCOPES
and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

This is the largest and best selected Stock of Goods in the county, and bought direct from manufacturers, at the lowest price, and will be sold lower than elsewhere. BENJ. MULHEIM.
mar17:tf

Rohrer's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters,
ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
NO. 45 WOOD STREET,
Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No 102 and 104 Third street,
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.
Wholesale Agents for the West.
For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa.
jeb27:1y.

SELECT [illegible]

[BY [illegible]

MOTHER[illegible]

If you ever should marry [illegible]th.
While smoking a pipe [illegible])
If you ever should wed [illegible]
A word to prevent it, but [illegible]
Remember that wedlock [illegible]where
The parties, quite often, [illegible]
'Tis a lottery in which [illegible] draw
A wife, and most likely [illegible]

What the latter may be [illegible]
She is never a blank; she [illegible]
Sometimes she is silly; [illegible] bold;
Sometimes rather worse [illegible] scold!
You dreamed of an Angel [illegible] home,
And with her—God help [illegible] has come!
You fished for a wife [illegible]
And you have netted—a [illegible]

"Dear Anna," she says, [illegible] may see,
Has always been used [illegible]
Poor child—though the [illegible] ever was
known—
She could never be [illegible]
Such squalid nerves, and [illegible]ings!"
Cries the [illegible] of [illegible] the longest of
tongues

But your mother-in-law [illegible] are long,
Though feeble in body [illegible] is strong,
And so you surrender—[illegible] can you do?
She governs your wife, [illegible]vants and you;
[illegible] of treats,
[illegible] on your boots;
[illegible] "fox paw,"
[illegible]-in-law!

[illegible] me advise
[illegible] and your eyes!
[illegible] a maid,
[illegible]thing afraid.)
[illegible] her hand and her love
[illegible] mother above!"
[illegible] safely may draw,
[illegible] mother-in-law.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby N[illegible] the new Labor Movement at the Corners—The result in an indivi[illegible] case.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,) June 9, 1869.—The agitashun uv the question uv nigger labrin with white men in Washington, reeched the Corners 4 weeks ago, and perdoost, ez might hev bin expected, most profound feelin. Our white artizans assembled to wunst, and passed resolooshens in sympathy with their brethren in Washington, and urgin uv em to hold out to the bitter end rather than compromise their dignity by lowerin themselves to the level uv the greasy Afriken. The meetin wuznt a large one, for we hev only five mechanics uv the hawty caucashen race at the Corners, but it wuz enthoosiastic. Three uv the 5 hed bin at Bascom's for 3 days, hevin bin jist paid off by a new comer for a job they hed dun, and they wuz in a frame uv mind for most anything that wuz eggscitin.

I directed the attenshun uv these men to the fact that a nigger plasterer wuz even at that time employed in plasterin a house on the Stait road between the Corners and Garrettstown, and I askt em if they wuz content to lay still and see an inferior race take the corn out uv their hands in that way? I implored em ez a labrin man to preserve the dignity uv laber. Shel niggers invade your okkepashuns?

They wuznt none uv em plasterers but they replied "Never! Never!" and demanded with the utmost promtitood to be showd the wretch that they mite go for him. But I restraned em till I hed organized em into a Free Labor Unyun, wich perhibited anybody from workin at anything wich didn't jine it, and wich perhibited niggers from jinin it. This preliminary work accomplished I remarkt, "follow me!" They did it with alacrity.

On reachin the house we halted, and there our eyes rested onto a site wich blasted em. There wuz a nigger, a full blooded [illegible], with a [illegible] onto him, and overalls plasterin and whistlin and singer (sometimes one, sometimes another, and then agin all together) Methodist hymns. And ever and anon the unthinkin man of inferiority wood stop and execoot a break down, and laff to hisself so that he cood be heard a mile. The disgustin wretch displayed his grovelin nacher by drinkin water out uv a bucket wich he hed handy by him.

We made short work uv it. We informed him that the laborers uv the Corners hed organized a Unyan and that no one could be permitted to work within its boundaries ceptin members thereof.

"Berry well!" remarkt the Afrikin cuss, calmly puttin on a dab uv mortar and smoothin it, "berry well! I'll jine the Yoonyun."

"But you can't. No nigger kin be admitted."

"Den I speck I shel hev to go on and work without bein a member. De ole woman and de babies must hab dar bread, you know."

Sich insolence cood not of course be tolerated. We hed stated the case to him calmly and dispassionately. We hed informed him uv the laws we hed made, and this wretch deliberately defied us by insistin that he shood go on with his work! Ther wuz but one course to take and we took it. We snaked the platform out from under him, we tore up his mortar bed, we broke his trowel and other tools, and notified him offishelly that any attempt at resoomin work wood result in the lynchin uv him.

The next day we found that the nigger hed in trooth quit plasterin, but hed found employment as a striker in a blacksmith shop. Uv course sich an outrage on the pure Caucashen employed in that shop, whose name was O'Toole, cood not be permitted, and ez O'Toole refoosed to work with him he wuz discharged. The next day I notist him on the street rather pale and haggard than otherwise, carryin home a shin bone uv beef wich he hed bought. The next day afterward I observed that he lookt better, and I diskivered that he hed found employment at last on a turnpike road wich is bein built east uv the town. Issaker Gavitt and me, the two champions of labor for this section (ez we don't work we hev time to attend to it) sejested to the noble Celts employed on the job the hidjusnus uv compellin em to work on an equality with a nigger, and they struck again with the yoosual result. The nigger was discharged.

He made but one or two more efforts. He undertook to get work at various places, but by this time it was well enuff knowed that the citizens uv the Corners wuz unflexibly opposed to recognizin uv em in any capacity, and he yeelded. He got very thin, and pale, and haggard, and his large family likewise. It wuz evident that they wuznt feedin very well at home. Notis the natural result uv freedom! He absolutely begged, but uv course the Corners wood give nothin to a nigger. Then the instinktiv cussidness uv the nigger—the infernal depravity wich is inherent to all uv em—begun to display itself. He demoralized rapidly, and in a week became a most disgustin objick. He stole chickens uv Deekin Pogram, leastwise Deekin Pogram's chickens wuz missin, and who cood have stole em but this nigger—he stole corn uv Elder Pennebacker, and wuz finally detected takin a ham from Bascom's smokehouse. There wuz no doubt ez to his guilt—he wuz takin in the act with the fatal ham in his possession. He hed taken it home and his wife wuz fryin large slices uv it.

There cood be but one endin to sich a succession of crimes. The citizens were too much incensed to await the uncertain akshen uv the law and they hung him at site. The Corners will never tolerate a nigger theef in their midst no how.

Uv course I improved the occasion. Ez his body wuz swingin in the air I askt our people to behold the fruits of radicalism and fanatycism. That nigger wuz wunst the happy slave uv a happy owner; there wuz atween em a happy relashen. The nigger workt and his owner ate, and thus wuz fulfilled the entire dooties uv life. He wuz not hung then, for he wuz worth too much money to hang. How hed it ben with him sence? He demandid to be made a free man, and here he is. I tole em that there wuz no need uv saying more—that body a danglin in the air while his sole wuz marchin on, wuz the most elokent sermon which cood be precht.

The man whose house the nigger wuz a plasterin wuz in town yesterday tryin to get Caucashen plastrers to finish the job, but ez there ain't none uv em here he isn't succeedin very well. He probably won't get into his new quarters this fall.

I am not certain wot become uv his family. There wuz a nigger woman's body pulled out uv the dam a day or two afterward wich somebody remarkt wuz the wife uv the deceast, and Captain M'Pelter remarkt that when he went to the cabin uv the deceest nigger to secoor his share of the furnitoor that two leadin niggers from Garrettstown were notist makin off with the children, but there's no tellin whether there's any trooth in these rumurs or not. I think I shel go to Washington and put myself at the head of the anti-nigger labor movement now bein inogurated ther.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster.)

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after going out into the world to act for himself, earns and saves will generally settle the question of business with him. There may be exceptions to this statement; yet, for a rule, we think it will hold true.

The first condition is that the young man actually earns the thousand dollars in question. He does not inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a very considerable period. The direct consequence to him is a steady, continuous and solid discipline in the habits of industry, in patient, persistent forecasting and self denying effort, breaking up all the tendencies to indolence and frivolty, and making him an earnest and watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires the love of work; and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; and his estimate of it represents so many months or years of practical labor. His ideas of life are shaped by his own experience.

These natural effects of earning the first thousand dollars we hold to be very large benefits. They are just the qualities of mind and body which are most likely to secure business success in after years. They constitute the best practical education which a man can have as a worker in this working world. They are gained in season for life's purposes; at the opening period, just when they are wanted, when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full opportunity for their expansion and development in later years. Men have but one life to live; and hence they start from opening manhood but once. And the manner in which they start, the principles with which they start, the purpose they have in view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily determine the entire sequel of their career on earth. To succeed, men must have the *element of success in themselves.* One great reason why there are so many useless, inefficient and poverty stricken men on earth—or, rather boys, seeming to be men—consists in the simple fact that they did not start right. A prominent reason why the children of the rich so frequently amount to nothing may be found in the luxury, ease and indolence which marked the commencement of their lives. It is the law of God that we should be workers on earth; and no one so well consults the best development of his being as when he conforms his practice to this law. The workers in some suitable sphere are the only really strong men in the world.

The *other* condition of the statement is that the thousand dollars should be saved, as an actual surplus beyond daily consumption. He who spends all he earns is always poor. He never has a dollar of accumulated wealth. The stream runs out as fast as it runs. In spending his entire earnings he will, on the one hand, contract the habits of prodigality, with its kindred vices, and, on the other, lose those of a sound and judicious economy. This being the phase of things as life opens with him, his prospects for the future are a minus quantity. Life with him will be a failure; mature years will be marked by insignificance, and old age, if he lives to see it, will be loaded with poverty. He is an object of charity at the moment in which he ceases to be a producer, having no reserve upon which to draw in the day of adversity. Some men seem to be doomed to this by necessity, and in their case poverty and want are not their fault; yet a very large number make this condition their choice—and, hence, with them it is self produced.

The great rule of good sense and Christian virtue is not to spend *more* than one earns, never spend anything either foolishly or viciously, and always spend as much less than one's earnings as is consistent with a reasonable degree of personal comfort and a proper sense of duty to God and man. This is the general thought which every one must apply for himself. It is not meanness, but economy. It is not selfishness, but a legitimate self love. It is far more likely to dwell in the bosom of virtue than in that of depravity. It is, indeed, a form of virtue, graded to the realities and necessities of this life and not unfitting its subject for the enjoyments and glories of the next.

Now, in saving the first thousand dollars, the young man whom we have in view practices this economy. He lives within his means, and hence owes no debts he cannot pay; he never spends money in a foolish or vicious way; and, after a proper attention to his own wants, and the duties which bind him to others, of which questions he is the sole judge, he lays by, from month to month, or year to year, his surplus earnings as so much accumulated capital. At length he reaches the point, and is worth a thousand dollars. The lessons thus acquired will almost certainly last him a life time. They are wrought into the very tissues of his personal being. If fortune smiles upon him, as it probably will, it will not make him a fool. He can stand prosperity without explosion. He understands economy, for he has practiced it. It is with him not an idea merely, but a fact, and a fixed feature of character. The outflow of his earnings may increase with his increase of means; yet the law which governed and the processes which secured the saving of the first thousand dollars will be likely to stand by him in all time to come. Some men fail for the want of sufficient action to command success; others fail for the want of sufficient economy in respect to the products of action; still others fail for the want of both. Some have no discretion in prosperity, and others have almost no energy and force in the day of adversity. The trained worker and the trained economist belongs to no one of these classes. His personal qualities make him a *man*—a sensible, prudent, forcible, practical man in every relation and at all times.

We select a thousand dollars as the trial sum, because it is not too large to be attainable in most cases, or so small as to be of easy attainment. It is about sufficient to put a young man to the test, and bring out what there is in him, and in this way give him a practical education for the business work of life.

It is quite true that this article refers mainly to a point in material civilization, development, and progress; and it is just as true that humanity was designed, while moving through this sphere, wisely and well to do the things that belong to this sphere. The present life has its laws and its necessities; and to obey the former and meet the latter is as really a duty at it is to pray or sing psalms. There are six days in every week for business as well as a seventh for religious worship. Society rests on business. Producive industry is the life blood of the world. It feeds and clothes the race. The surplus earnings of humanity beyond immediate consumption constitute the accumulated wealth of mankind. It is first produced by industry, and then saved by economy; and but for it the race would be a herd of paupers and savages. The man who fools away this life in indolence or prodigality is a fool if there be no other life; and he certainly is a fool if there be another. The young men to whom it is a matter of no consequence whether he works or plays, whether he saves or spends, deserves a workhouse to task him and a short allowance to discipline him. The father who, having an ample fortune, brings up his sons upon this shiftless theory is practically their enemy, and is as inexcusable as he would be if he should poison them with rum. To all such fathers and all such sons we commend the practical profit of earning and saving the first thousand dollars.

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Sharswood and the Registry Law.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—In the Supreme Court in Banc to-day the following scene occurred: Charles Gibbons, Esq., called the attention of the Court to the appeal taken from the decision of Judge Sharswood upon the constitutionality of the registry law, and asked when the Court would hear the argument, saying it was a most important matter.

The Chief Justice said that the case was upon the list in regular order and would be called up when reached.

Judge Read said that he most seriously objected to having a case of so great importance placed at the foot of the list. It was the most important matter before the Court, and he certainly thought it should be heard at once.

The Chief Justice said he did not know that the case had been placed at the foot of the list.

Judge Read. It is at the foot of the list, and I do not see why the preference should be given to another of not half so much weight.

Chief Justice. I do not understand the reason for this imputation that I wish to get rid of any case before the court. I say this matter will be heard in its regular order, and there is no reason for deviation from this rule.

Judge Read. There is no such imputation made.

Chief Justice. There is, and it is very improper. A case is already called which upon the list has precedence to this, and when it is concluded, if no other intervenes, the registry case will be heard right away.

Judge Read. I shall call for a poll of the judges, as a majority of the court can call a case.

Chief Justice. I am aware of that, but this is the most extraordinary theory I have heard since I have been on the bench.

William M. Meredith, Esq., suggested to the court that it was usual to give cases of great importance preference in point of time of hearing.

The Chief Justice said he did not like to see the court thus importuned to call a case running out of its regular order, as if it were trying to avoid a hearing.

Mr. Meredith answered the court that he had entertained no such idea.

The whole controversy was of an exceedingly unpleasant character, and was finally concluded in an understanding that the registry question would be heard if no other intervened.

We have more than once called attention to the industry which Judge Sharswood displays in obstructing justice and shielding crime; but all his former efforts in that line are cast in the shade by the shameful trick described above. That the Judge should resist any attempt to cripple the frauds by which he holds his seat on the Supreme bench is easy enough of comprehension when you know the man, but it is pitiable that decency cannot restrain him within the limits of professional decency.

The very greatest danger now threatening the stability of our government is the enormous frauds practiced on the ballot. The very Judge who now disgraces the place of Chief Justice of our supreme Court, Sharswood, notoriously holds his place by these very frauds. New York cast thirty-three electoral votes for Seymour admittedly secured by the most stupendous villainy ever practiced, or attempted at any election. The Governor of that great State now holds his office through illegal votes numbered by tens of thousands, and the public mind is especially bent on this crime and its remedy. In 1868 our Legislature passed a registry law designed to prevent illegal voting. Flaws were discovered in its preparation, and a technical consideration of it resulted in an opinion against its constitutionality. In 1869 another law was passed, framed especially to meet the objections urged against its predecessor, and, on a made up issue, it was carried before Shrawood sitting *in banc.* He declared the law void. Every man who desires a fair election in Pennsylvania was outraged that a single judge, and particularly the judge elected by ballot stuffing should consent to hear a cause of such momentous importance and endeavor to forestall the public mind by deciding the case. That a hearing before the full bench would be demanded has never for a moment been doubted, and everything which could be done to put off such a hearing would inevitably provoke an increased anger in the public mind.

It was not delay alone which furnished cause for irritation. Unhappily for us all, the great political parties are divided on this question. The Republicans demand that fair elections shall be held. The Democrats demand that fraud shall be protected. Hence one party passes and upholds this registry law; while the other opposes and obstructs it. The Judges are elected, and, on partisan questions are generally inclined to adjudge a cause in harmony with the principles which govern their political views. The Republicans have a majority of the court, but a Democrat is chief Justice. And the fact that this law was brought in question before a Judge who must either destroy its force or ruin his party, was held to be the meanest trick of a pettifogger, and the basest scheme of a shyster. When therefore a full court met, the anxiety of all for a full and fair hearing was so pressing that the counsel for the maintenance of the law, requested that a speedy trial of cause might be given; and this brought out the deviltry which has been resorted to, to delay justice.

An eminent advocate asked that the case be taken up because of its importance. He was curtly answered by Sharswood that it was on the list and would be taken up in "regular order," and called "when reached." Judge Read called attention to the fact that the case was placed at the *bottom of the list.* Sharswood denied knowledge of this damaging fact, and flew into a passion because of the "imputation" of Judge Read's discovery. The shameful scene which followed must be deplored; but it establishes this clearly, that Sharswood or his clerk, Snowden, or both, have attempted to bury this case out of sight. That the discovery and exposure of the villainy was not expected, and that when held up to public attention the perpetrator lost his temper and became a bully as well as a blackguard. This action of Sharswood points out to us the character of the coming campaign, and we hold it to be our duty to denounce every rascal, high or low, who tolerates, condones, defends, or protects fraud, be he high or low, Sharswood included.—*Har. Telegraph.*

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HORACE GREELEY IN THE RIOTS.

Only a hundred muskets had been brought into the building during the night: but these, by a happy *ruse*, had been magnified in the estimation of the mob into at least five hundred. They kept the rascals at bay for the night, but were totally insufficient for the regular defence of the building. With even a hundred brave men behind them they could no more have withstood that infuriated crew of five thousand than a feather can withstand a whirlwind. This was fully appreciated by the defenders, and it was determined that if the building should stand over night, to load it up to the muzzle in the morning. Accordingly, by the following noon, it was a perfect arsenal. The first floor was barricaded with bales of printing paper, and provided with a steam hose, that would have badly "scorched" any intruder; and the second story had at one of the windows a small cannon, loaded with grape and canister, and at the others piles of hand grenades, ready to be hurled upon the rioters. The third story was equally well armed, and in the large editorial room were a dozen forty-pounds shells, with fuses shortened so they would explode on striking the pavement. These with a brace or more muskets at every window, and a hundred and fifty determined men, all under command of an experienced army officer, completed the armament of the building.

This arsenal Mr. Greeley entered about noon, on the second day of the riot, and making his way to the editorial rooms, he looked curiously about at the warlike preparations. "What are these?" he inquired, inspecting the shell, which were ranged in an irregular semi-circle near one of the front windows.

"Balls of fire and brimstone for those red ragamuffins down on the side-walk."

"But I wanted no arms brought into the building."

"Yes, we know; but Col. Adams now has command of the *Tribune*, and we propose to see this dance out, if it lasts till doomsday."

Without further remark Mr. Greeley went to his work, and all day was knee-deep in editorials and exchanges.

Meanwhile a noisy mob was in possession of Printing-House Square, and whoever entered or left the building was greeted with yells and curses, and threats of even rougher treatment.

Still, a throng of friends kept pouring in and out all the day, and these visitors so impeded Mr. Greeley's work that it was eight o'clock at night before he finished his last leader. As it grew towards dark one friend after another went to him, urging him, to leave for home, and representing the great danger of remaining after sunset. To all, his answer was, "I am not quite through; I will go in a few minutes."

At last General Busteed came in from the street, reporting that the crowd, now greatly augmented, were clamoring wildly for "ould Grayley." "It is absolute madness," he added, "for you to stay longer;" but the answer still was, "I am not quite through; I will go in a few minutes."

Eight o'clock at last came, and Col. Adams and another gentleman sent out for a close carriage to be brought to the side door, and then going to Mr. Greeley, he accosted him somewhat as follows:

"Mr. Greeley, a carriage will be here instantly. We want you to leave the office."

"I'm not quite ready; I will go in a few moments," was again the quiet answer.

We insist on your going *now*. A hundred and fifty of us risking our lives in defending your building, and you have no right to add to our danger."

At this the philosopher slowly rose, and with his peculiar smile, said, "But why order a carriage? I could have gone as well in a street car."

"You couldn' have got to a car. Look down there, and see the kind of crowd that surrounds the building.

He looked down and saw what might have made a man of iron nerves turn a little palid. The infernal regions had been unroofed, and the devils were there shouting and hooting, and howling, and groaning on the pavement. Such another crew never got together on this or any other planet; and as he looked they shouted, "Come out, ye ould haythen; come out, and we'll taich ye a naygar's as good as a Irishman."

"Well, they *are* a hard looking set," he said, turning quietly around and drawing on his coat preparatory to leaving; "where could those fellows have come from?"

He was smuggled into the the carriage, the door was closed, and in half an hour he was miles away, in safety.

As all knew, the riot lasted two days longer. During every hour of those two days the *Tribune* office and its editor were in almost hourly danger; but Mr. Greeley came and went as usual, and as usual attended to the duties of his position, as if only quiet were reigning over the blood-deluged city; and all this while some of the great dailies were posting him as a poltroon; and even a venerable archbishop had the bad taste to publicly brand him as morally and physically a coward!

Whatever may be the facts touching Mr. Greeley's moral or physical courage, he showed upon this occasion an intellectual courage that stood him in good stead, and constituted him in very deed a hero.—EDMUND KIRKE, *in Packard's Monthly, for June.*

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—England's poet laureate is traveling in Switzerland.

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—Monsieur Rouher is to be made Viceroy of Algeria.

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—The late *National intelligencer* died at the age of 69 years.

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—The Prince of Wales won $25,000 clear on the late Derby.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

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Letters and communications should be addressed to
J. WEYAND, Beaver, Pa.

THE WATER STREET MISSION.

Everything has been done under great disadvantages. The accommodations are limited, and the Mission is frequently crowded to excess. The girls come to the door and beg so piteously for admission that they are let in, when there is actually no room for them. They will sleep on the floor, or on benches, or sit and sleep in chairs, or undergo any hardship. And they do their best to be useful. They do all the washing, ironing, sewing, mending, cooking, scrubbing, and other work of the Mission, and do it gladly.

They are not watched. No espionage of any kind is kept upon them. The clothes in wash are not counted. Everything is left to their honor; and the matron says that so far not a cent's worth of anything has been stolen, although every girl is a thief when she comes there. The trust reposed in them astonishes them, at first, beyond measure. They can hardly believe that anybody would or could trust them. The fact has to grow upon them by degrees. And every one distrusts all her fellows, and warns the matron against them.

"Mrs. Smith," the informer will confidentially say, "you mus'n't let those girls have a chance to steal anything; for if you do they'll take it. They're all thieves. *You don't know them all as well as I do.*"

And so every one in turn whispers her warning in the matron's private ear; and every one in turn is filled with astonishment that none of her companions seems inclined to steal after their entering the Mission.

Although there is no preceptible discipline in the Mission, no collisions occur among the intimates. This is another surprising fact, for they are by no means possessed of angelic tempers in their anti-Mission state.

And right here is a good place to mention that several pet theories on this subject, which we have held in common with others, have been strongly shaken if not overturned by the facts developed in this Mission. It has usually been supposed that the veterans in vice would be the most difficult of reclamation: and it seems impossible that it could be otherwise. But experience, thus far, shows that it is the oldest transgressors who make the most steadfast penitents. Some who had been leading hideous lives for eighteen years have become thoroughly reformed, and have been for months earning their living by downright honest drudgery. These facts are so contrary to one's preconceived notions on this subject as to be actually painful and they ought to be looked into, and analyzed, and accounted for at the earliest possible day.

These wretched creatures are kind to one another in the Mission, and ready to help nurse the sick, or perform any friendly office. They also take a deep interest in the permanency of one another's reformation. They also like to have their Mission friends kept informed as to their own success; and when they begin to earn wages, they like to give a portion thereof to the Mission in repayment of the money expended for them, and also to help others who are struggling to break loose from the bondage of iniquity.

THE BLIND GIRL OF WATER STREET.

This girl's family had been flourishing dance-house keepers for years. There were four generations of them in their Water street den at one time—the grate-grandfather being eighty years old, and the grate-grandchild a little girl of five.

The blind girl, whose instincts were naturally refined, fled from the house, on one occasion, to escape the disgusting companionship to which she was there subjected, and the repulsive duty of playing the melodeon for the girls to dance; but her mother becoming dangerously ill, she returned from a sense of filial duty, to her bedside. While she was in hiding she was accidentally found by the missionary of the Water-street Mission, at whose request the matron visited her. The dance-house not being far from the mission, (we omit the number, and also the name of the family, for the blind girl's sake) soon after her return home she one day attended the noon prayer meeting, and became deeply interested. Having a good verbal and musical memory she remembered the hymns and tunes she heard; and on returning home, began to sing and play them in the dance-house. The inmates gathered around her and listened to such hymns as "More like Jesus would I be," "There is a Fountain filled with blood," "Just as I am, without one Plea," "Nearer, my God, to Thee," &c, and some of the listeners finally joined her in the singing. The effect upon the girls was so marked that the keeper of the house forbade "such goings on;" but the blind girl would not obey the command. From that time forth she was a constant attendant upon the prayer meeting, and the hymns which she learned there she as constantly sang at home; and from singing she went to praying. A feeling of awe settled upon the household, and she was permitted to sing and pray as she pleased.

The result was that she utterly broke up the infernal den. Her grandfather first began to attend the prayer meetings; then her sister and her brothers; then some of the dance-house girls; and her sick mother became interested before she died. And finally the place was abandoned, and eight of the girls are now in good homes and living Christian lives.

Thus this poor Water street girl's affliction was made the means, under Providence, of accomplishing a seemingly hopeless work, in breaking up one of the oldest dens of iniquity in the city.

"God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform."

—*Oliver Dyer, in Packard's Monthly, for June.*

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THE GREAT CEMETERY.—The sea is the largest of all cemeteries, and its slumberers repose without monuments. All other graveyards, in all lands, show some distinction between the great and small, the poor and the rich; but in the ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are all alike and undistinguished. The same waves roll over all—the same requium by the minstrels of the ocean is chanted to their honor. Over their remains the same storm beats and the same sun shines; and there unmarked the weak and the powerful, the plumed and the unhonored, will sleep on until awakened by the same blast of Gabriel's trumpet. Truly, so far as interference with them on the part of the living is concerned, they will rest in peace.

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A joke was perpetrated a few days since upon Judge Barker, who was presiding over the Supreme Court, in session at Lockport, N. Y. A juryman was absent from his seat, all the others being occupied. A dog looking for the master, very quietly took the vacant place. The Judge, addressing Hon. A. P. Lanning, of Buffalo, said; "You see, Mr. Lanning, that jurymen's seats are all occupied. Are you ready to proceed?" The distinguished pleader raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury-box, made the witty reply; "Your Honor, that fellow might do for a judge, but I should hate to trust him for a juryman." The good-natured Judge joined heartily in the merry laugh that followed, and proved that he could take as well as give a joke.

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, Editor and Proprietor.

Beaver, Penn'a., July 14, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY,

Judge of Supreme Court,

HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

Republican Nominees:

Senate,
JAMES S. RUTAN,

Assembly,
WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,
ANDREW J. BUFFINGTON.
HARVEY J. VANKIRK.

Sheriff,
ARTHUR SHIELDS,

Treasurer,
EBEN ALLISON.

Register and Recorder,
DARIUS SINGLETON.

Clerk of Court.
JOHN C. HART.

Commissioner,
JOSEPH BRITTAIN,

Auditor,
W. H. LUKENS.

Poor House Director.
ROBERT COOPER.

Trustees of Academy
D. P. LOWARY,
JAMES SMITH.

THE Editor is away at Erie serving "Uncle Sam" as a United States juror at the present time. Any editorial delinquencies during his absence must therefore be attributed to the aforesaid relative.

CAPT. Wm. Dyer was killed on Saturday at Reed street wharf, Philadelphia, by a capstan bar, while engaged in hoisting a boiler from the wreck of the frigate New Ironsides.

AT a meeting of bond and stockholders of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held in Pittsburgh on June 24, concluding action was taken on the lease of the road to the Pennsylvania Central Company. It is supposed that about $15,000,000 of share and bond capital were voted upon, of which amount $14,000,000 favored the lease. One million is said to have been voted against it by the President, General Cass. The income of the road last year reached the handsome sum of eight and a half million of dollars.

FURTHER telegrams received confirm the account of great floods in the Colorado valley, Texas. The water was ten feet deep in the Court House square at Lagrange. It is estimated that twenty-five houses have been passing down the stream. The river was still rising. Staging has been stopped for four days. The town of Columbus is entirely surrounded by water. The Brazos river is also very high, and still rising at the rate of four inches per hour.

CUBAN partizans have the following advices from Nuevitas and Puerto Principe to the 27th. They say there have been no movements of a decided character in either district. The Spaniards have been reinforced at Nuevitas and are thus enabled to retain possession of the railroad from that city to Puerto Principe and give succor to the garrison of the latter city, which is threatened by the Cubans under Quesada. In the district of Puerto del Padre there have been several skirmishes. The health of the Cubans is good and the soldiers well organized. There is great anxiety to learn the views of the United States Government and the position it will occupy in the contest.

MR. BATES, the State historian, has finished the second volume of the History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, and it is now all Stereotyped by the state printer. It will embrace nearly fourteen hundred pages, with finely executed maps of the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg, giving the whole section of our State in which the rebels operated; also, plans of Sheridan's and Sherman's campaigns, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, &c. It brings the history down to the eighty-sixth Pennsylvania regiment. Although no appropriation was made by the last Legislature to cover Mr. Bate's expenses, he will proceed with the work without clerks, his salary being guaranteed by the act of 1867. It will probably reach four volumes.

To the exclusion of our usual variety we publish the decision of a majority of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania affirming the constitutionality of the Registry Law passed by the Legislature at its last session.—The case went up from a decision of Mr. Justice Sharswood at Nisi Prius, in Philadelphia, who decided the law unconstitutional. This decision was reversed in the Supreme Court in full bench. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Agnew, and is a clear, erudite and intelligible exposition of the constitutionality of the Registry Law, and the groundlessness of the objections brought against it. The length of the opinion, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, is not so great as to deter any one from reading it. It is very able, and will compensate a careful perusal.

It is a consolotary reflection that this vexed question has been finally settled by the highest tribunal in the State in favor of the purity of the ballot box. The opportunity for colonizing voters and stuffing the ballot-boxes in our large cities is measurably, if not entirely, cut off by this law, and the equality of franchise protected. Just in proportion as these chances for fraud are circumscribed, are the prospects of success of the Democratic party lessened in Philadelphia and in the State.. This is the reason why that party is so hostile to the law. Had a similar law been in force at the last election for Supreme Judge, Mr. Justice Sharswood would not have been on the bench at Nisi Prius to have rendered the decision which was reversed in full bench.

THE Democracy of Ohio held their State Convention at Columbus on the 8th of July, inst. Gen. Rosecrans, recently our Minister to Mexico, was nominated on the 2d ballot for Governor. The other nominations are: Lt. Gov. T. J. Godfrey; Sup. Judge, W. J. Gilmore; State Treasurer, Stephen Buhser; Attorney General, J. M. Connel; for Board of Public Works, B. Churchill.

Resolutions denouncing a Tariff and in favor of paying "Greenbacks for Bonds" were adopted. Gen. Rosecrans was a faithful soldier during the war, but we incline to the belief that the boys he so often led in battle will decline to follow him in his political peregrinations. They may like the General himself, but they do not like the *company* he is in.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

Two editorial articles, copied from the Washington (Pa.) papers, touching the nomination of our candidate for the State Senate at Pittsburgh on the 29th of June, will be found in the ARGUS of to-day. One of these is taken from the *Democratic* paper, and the other from the organ of the *Republican* party in that county. The *Review and Examiner* boldly charges corruption of the most unblushing character, and is explicit in stating the sum of money used, the name of the party furnishing it, and points out the conferee who received the bribe with startling directnes. The *Reporter* still flies Mr. McCracken's name at the head of its columns for the Senate, refers to the rumors of corrupt means being employed to bring about his competitor's nomination, alludes to the excitement in that county in consequence of these rumors, and trusts the Executive Committee of that county "will take immediate steps to investigate the charges made, in order that justice may be done to all parties, and the people be enabled to act understandingly in the premises."

This is clearly the proper course to be taken in the matter. The charges made against Mr. Rutan and his friends are very grave ones, and as the whole subject appears to be much better understood in Washington county than here, we shall await the proposed investigation with no little anxiety. If the accusations are shown to be false and had their origin in party opposition or private malice, we shall, as we plainly indicated last week, give the Republican ticket our hearty support, including Mr. Rutan for the Senate. If on the other hand, these charges are not met and their falsity made ap parent, we do not now see how we can do less than insist upon Mr. Rutan's withdrawal from the ticket, and urge the substitution of a new candidate in his stead. We shall therefore, permit the subject to rest until our Washington county friends bring out all the facts in the case.

(From the Washington Reporter.)

Senatorial Nomination.

The Republican conferees of this Senatorial district held a meeting in Pittsburgh last week, and after a session running through two days and the principal part of two nights, as we are informed, finally succeeded in nominating J. S. Rutan, Esq., of Beaver, on the three hundred and seventy-fourth ballot. While we are loth to do anything that looks like opposition to a nomination regularly made, candor compels us to say that we are not at present prepared to ask our friends to ratify what has been done in this particular case. We had hoped that even if the just claims of Washington county to the Senator at this time were to be set aside, the action of the Conference would have been such as to commend itself to the approval of the party, so that we might have gone into the campaign unitedly and harmoniously. We are sorry to say however that from present indications this can hardly be expected. Reports, seemingly well authenticated, having reached us to the effect that corrupt means were employed to bring about the result arrived at, we deem it our duty to await further information before finally determining what course to take. We trust the Executive Committee of our county will take immediate steps to investigate the charges made, in order that justic may be done to all parties, and the people be enabled to act understandingly in the premises. With no disposition to act rashly under the present state of excitement, we neverteless take this occasion to say that should these reports turn out to be well founded, in common with the great mass of the Republican party in this county, we shall certainly repudiate the action of the conference as totally unworthy of popular sanction, and deserving only the reprobation of honest, intelligent and conscientious men.

From the Washington [Pa.] Examiner.

The Radical Senatorial Fight.

The "Ring" Triumphant—Open Corruption!—Three Thousand Dollars Paid for a Vote!—McCracken Cheated out of the Nomination?—Lawrence, Covode & Co. Pull the Wires.

The excitement in the Radical wigwam has, for the past few days, been up to white heat, in consequence of the contest for Senatorial "honors," and the unblushing corruption attending the action of the conferrees, who met in Pittsburgh on Tuesday 29th ultimo.

Our readers will remember that the Radicals of this county claimed the nominee for Senator, upon the just ground that Beaver had had the Senator for the past three years, and according to usage and right, Washington county was entitled to represent the district one-half the time. Accordingly, the late Radical convention strongly asserted their claim, and appointed conferees and instructed them to support Mr. M. L. A McCracken as their choice, for Senate. Under ordinary circumstances this action would have secured the nomination for Washington county's choice, but in this case there were elements at work that were bound to defeat the Radical masses at all hazards. This opposing power consisted in this county chiefly of the old political clique or "Ring," that has for years dictated every action of Radical conventions, and between which and the Young America Radicals—chiefly centered in the "Grand Army of the Republic"—there has been going on a bitter and unrelenting warfare for some years. The "old liners" in this contest were headed by our late *Honorable* Congressman George V. Lawrence who, because of some personal pique—as well as fellow feeling for the "ring" to which Mr. Rutan belongs—made a bitter fight against McCracken prior to the Radical convention in this county; but being beaten before the people resorted to intrigue to gain what his waning popularity failed to secure.

Thus stood the matter at the time of the meeting of the Radical conferees at Pittsburgh—and where, by one of those political coincidents, well understood by all except the most unsophisticated, appeared certain leaders of the same "ring" that has been so all powerful at our State capital for the past few years, to wit: Geo. V. Lawrence, John Covode, Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee; and last, but not least in power to use the sinews of war, State Treasurer Mackey. All this gathering of cormorant politicians was to defeat the choice of the Washington county Radicals, and they soon commenced to make their power felt.

Madam Rumor informs us that even prior to the meeting of the conferees the corruptionists had bought their man and announced his price. But our candidate for Senate gives the facts a more definite shape. Mr. McCracken had no sooner arrived at the "scene of action" than he was met by his *honorable* competitor with propositions to buy his chance. Mr. Rutan showed considerable skill in his attempted purchase, commencing at low figures, and after making his offer "laying back" in hopes that a show of indifference would bring the Washington county aspirant for Senatorial honors to terms. But it was not until Mr. Quay, one of Rutan's Beaver allies, appeared that a bold game was played. Offers then advanced from a few hundred to *three thousand dollars!* Still this tempting offer failed to induce Mr. McCracken to sell the honor Washington county had bestowed upon him. (Ah! McCracken, how little you understand the road to preferment in your party or you would have accepted the bribe! Had you taken Lawrence for an example, you would have had a well filled pocket.) After the failure of the effort to buy McCracken, one of his conferees was approached, and an offer of *five hundred dollars* made to him to use his influence to induce McCracken to *sell*. This proposition was *considered;* and the conferee knowing that McCracken's chances were already sold in this conference of the "God and morality" party, favored the next best chance—the almighty dollars. Still "our" candidate was obdurate, and would not take the price. How disgustingly stupid he must have appeared to the "ring" who estimate everything by its value in dollars! But a last effort was made to bring the unsophisticated candidate from Washington county "to his senses." Rutan was needed. The "ring" needed him. "*He must be nominated.*" Money was of no consequence with the State Treasury, and *millions* of the people's money ready for investment!

As a final bait, Quay; who appeared to hold the "Bank" for Rutan, proposed, in addition to the three thousand five hundred dollars above mentioned, to secure for McCracken, a lucrative position as an officer of the next Legislature, and, as a guarantee of good faith, to place in his hands a check on one of the banks of Pittsburgh for *five thousand dollars.* Thus the price was "raised" to *eighty-five hundred dollars!* Verily the Senatorial office must be a good one to justify such a bribe! Still the offer did not win; and it was only when a Judas was found among the conferees who accepted, not "thirty pieces of silver," but *thirty hundred dollars*, that Washington county's choice was sold, and Radicalism was betrayed by the very politicians it has so long and so liberally supported. Although Washington county was fairly entitled to the nomination, and Mr. McCracken was the choice of the Radical party of the county, yet he was defeated, not by *numbers*, but by *dollars!*

Comment upon this brief history of a Radical conference would be unnecessary. It is the natural result of the long run of Radical rule. The corrupting and controlling influence that has been visable in every department of our government for years, and that has been winked at by all classes which supported that party, naturally encouraged—almost *justfied*—tricksters in resorting to dishonest means to carry out their schemes. And so long as Radical leaders and followers office-holders & voters, preachers and laity, blind their eyes and vote for party, regardless of honesty, any noisy declarations on their part, about this drop in the ocean of Radical corruption, is a species of hypocrisy we have little respect for. Let them condemn the act of the ballot-box, if *they* are honest.

THE Society of the Army of the Potomac met in New York on the 6th inst., Maj. Gen. Sheridan in the chair, and completed the election of officers by choosing a Treasurer, Recording Secretary and Corresponding Secretary. For the former office there were Maj-Gen. E. H. Davies and General Daniel Butterfield. After several battotings Gen. Davies was elected. Gen. Sharpe was chosen Recording Secretary, and Col. Church, editor of *The Army and Navy Gazette*, Corresponding Secretary on the second ballot. Gens. Gregory, Tarlton, Fairchild, Bourbon and Gregg were appointed a Committee to select the names of three cities from which the members were to choose one as the place of meeting next year. Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore were suggested, and the vote stood 79 for Philadelphia, 20 for Boston, and 6 for Baltimore. The time was fixed for April 9. A Committee consisting of Gens, Rice, Butterfield, Shaler, and Col. Fairman, was appointed to select a place to deposit the records of the Army of the Potomac. Congratulatory letters were read from Gen. S. P. Case, and U. S. Senator Cameron. A resolution was passed authorizing the Executive Committee to inquire into the expediency of incorporating the society. A communication of greeting from the Army of the Potomac of St. Louis was read, proposing to incorporate the two societies. A motion that Gens. McClellan, Burnside, Meade and Hooker be appointed Honorary Presidents, caused considerable discussion, but was eventually decided by the President to be contrary to the rules. A vote of sympathy to the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac was unanimously passed, after which the society adjourned.

THE Collector of Customs of the Port of Georgetown a few days ago received a magnificent collection of solid silver articles intended as presents for President Grant, General Sherman, Ex-Secretary Seward and Mrs. Lincoln. They were sent to this country from Mexico by Sabos Iturbide, in behalf of a modest Mexican, who refused to have his name made known, and said that in his transport of delight at the abolition of slavery he was prompted to prepare these little tokens for some of the principal actors in that good work. President Grant receives a silver coffee set of thirty-six pieces and some dressed leopard skins; General Sherman an egg boiler and holder; for ex-Secretary Seward there is an inkstand and penholder most ingeniously contrived, besides a call bell; and Mrs. Lincoln's portion of the lot is a heavy card basket. All of these articles are of solid silver without any dearth of metal and of most beautiful finish and workmanship. President Grant and General Sherman's portion were delivered Saturday. Some idea may be formed of their value from the fact that the duty on President Grant's lot was $748 and on General Sherman's $161.

A SPECIAL cable dispach to the N. Y. *Herald* from London 10th, states that the agitation in relation to the Irish Church Bill threatens to become serious. Preparations are actively being made for imposing demonstrations against Mr. Gladstone, who has hitherto hesitated to encourage the meetings, but has consented to give semi-official sanction, on the ground that the Lords attempted to qualify their opposition to the will of the Government and people on the ground of a pretended change in the public sentiment. It is certain, however, that the Commons will refuse to yield to the Lords their amendments, except the three points not effecting the principle of the bill. It is expected that the open-air meetings will be the largest ever known.

The Richmond *Enquirer* denounces the practice of styling the nomination and election of Walker as a "Democratic" movement. This extract throws considerable light on the Virginia canvass:

"The old Whigs have supported Walker with much more enthusiasm than the old Democrats. The trouble was to drive the Democrats into the support of Walker, The truth is, there are no Whigs or Democrats in Virginia now. Nobody asks whether a candidate was a Whig or a Democrat. The negroes as a general thing, have supported Wells, and the test oath, and the disfranchising clause of the constitution. The whites, as a general thing, have supported Walker and the Republican ticket, and voted against the test oath and the disfranchising clause. The negroes have voted also for the constitution, and a very large majority of the whites have done the same thing.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Preparations for Making it Permanently Navigable—Improvement of the Allegheny.

M. P. Clarke, in a second article in the New York *Tribune* on the subject of the Ohio, again urges the importance of the work as a means of diverting the great commerce of the North and West from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic cities. "It should be stated and kept in view," says the writer, "that the Ohio, being improved and made permanently navigable, the Allegheny, from Olean to Pittsburgh would, as a necessary consequence, be speedily improved so as to open a new water line from New York to the Ohio, thro' which barges could be transported from New York to St. Louis without breaking bulk, and then through such a line, heavy tonnage could be carried for about one-third the expense of railway charges.

"If great water lines were permanently open so as to allow the farmers of the West to be their own shippers, and consign their own products to well known houses in New York; there would be fewer middlemen between the producers and the mass of consumers; and speculators in breadstuffs would find it difficult to control the market, and make the consumers pay the greater cost of transportation by rail.

"Whoever fails to comprehend the importance of canals and water lines in moving the heavy tonnage of commerce, or would discourage their construction, imposes a heavy burden on the consumers of the great staples of provisions, and upon all the industrial pursuits of the country. Better prices to the producer and lower prices to the consumer would inevitably result from increased facilities for cheap transportation between the grannaries of the West and the wharves and workshops of the East.

"There can be no gainsaying the fact heavy and bulky freight is carried cheaper by the canal boat than by rail, and should therefore be transported by water whenever it is possible to do so; and wherever this rule is violated, in the interest of large speculators of breadstuffs, the consumer pays the additional cost of transportation.

The writer than proceeds to discuss the plans proposed to make the Ohio permanently navigable. Relative to wing dams over the shoals and rapids of the river, he says that they should be directly opposite each other; or alternate upon one side and the other. They would not only deepen the water by throwing the whole volume into the channel, but would also, at the same time, extend the rapids over a greater space, and so reduce the fall per mile by extending the inclined plane of the shoal or rapids. Such a dam would not retard the passage of boats or barges, as there would be no locks to pass through. This mode of improvement could be made at a trifling expense, and except at extraordinary low stages of water, would suffice to make the Ohio navigable ten or eleven months in the year, except when impeded by ice. Very little solid masonary, if, any would be required in building such wing dams, and the abundance of suitable materials, all along the bed of the river, or in the cliffs and hillsides through the valley, would reduce the cost to a very low figure. * * * * Some idea of the cost of such an improvement may be had thus; A wing dam, say 1,500 feet in length, 30 feet wide at the bottom and 15 feet at the top, and 4 feet high, would contain 5,000 cubic yards. Suppose it cost $3 per cubic yard to fill in these rude dams, and considering the fact that sandstone in cliffs is generally found upon one side of the river, where shoals and rapids occur, or may be taken from the bed of the stream, this cost, per cubic yard, is believed to be far too high; yet, at this rate, the cost of one wing dam would be only $6,000. Now, suppose 300 such dams averaging the same cubic contents, and the entire cost would be $4,500,000. This estimate is only an approximation to the actual expense of such a work; yet, considering the abundance, proximity, and facility of obtaining the necessary material of stone and coarse gravel for such wing dams, it is believed that there are plenty of men residing in the Valley of the Ohio who would be glad to contract for the work at $3 per cubic yard. At this rate this improvement would cost only the trifling sum of $4,600 per mile.

A second plan for improving the Ohio is by locks and dams. By this plan the Ohio would be converted into a vast canal, with a capacity sufficient to float the commerce of the whole continent. This distance from Pittsburgh (by the river) to Cairo is 977 miles. The whole fall is 425 feet, or an average descent of five inches per mile. To overcome this entire fall would require 50 locks or pairs of locks—one for the ascending and one for the decending trade—with an average lift of 8½ feet. The pools erected by such a system of locks and dams wolud vary in length as follows:

Between Pitts'g. and Wheeling	10 miles.
Wheeling and Cincinati	17 miles.
Cincinati and Louisville	25 miles.
Louisville and Portland	1 mile.
Portland and Evansville	42 miles.
Evansville and Cairo	37 miles.

This assumption contemplates the necessity of converting the river, through its whole extent, into a canal, whereas such is the favorable condition and easy flow of this noble river, in its lowest stages of water, consisting of long deep pools, that it is presumed, in order to convert it into a grand slack-water navagation, not more than one half of the aforesaid number of locks and dams would be required.

Allowing the average cost of these locks and dams to be $500,000 for each pair, the whole expense would be only $12,500,000. No parallel to such a magnificent canal or slack-water navigation could be found in the world. None having so little lockage in proportion to its length. Considering the abundance of fine oak timber, and stone as before mentioned it is confidently believed that this great work could be constructed within said $12,500,000, or about $12,800 per mile, to make the Ohio a vast channel of trade with ten times the capacity of the Erie Canal enlarged. If the river were thus improved, not an extra acre of land would be necessarily overflowed, and it is believed that in a sanitary point of view the whole valley would be benefited rather than injured; and as the depth of water would be all the way five feet in the channel, there would be little or no obstruction from ice during the winter, or at any rate far less than in the natural state of the river.

Such grand results, at an expense comparatively so trifling, were never before submitted to public consideration, and the wonder is that this great subject has not received that careful investigation which the growing necessities of the trade and commerce of the world imperiously demand. The opening of our great Pacific Railways, and of the Suez Canal, invests this great work with an increased importance.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

Its Constitutionality Affirmed.

Judges Agnew, Williams and Read Sustain the Law and the Purity of the Ballot-Box—Chief J. Thompson and Judge Sharswood Prefer the Old Fashioned Democratic Way—Death Blow at Election Frauds.

Patterson *et al.* vs Barlow *et al.* In this case, brought to test the constitutionality of the Registry Law, Justice Agnew, on the morning of the 7th inst., read the following opinion:

Agnew, J.—We regret that the necessity for an immediate decision in this case has allowed so short a time for the preparation of our opinion; and that the public character of the question demands a treatment too full to be compatible with brevity.

The plaintiffs are private citizens, electors of the commonwealth, tax payers, and holders of real estate in the city of Philadelphia. By their bill they ask us to declare illegal and void an Act of the General Assembly passed the 17th of April 1869, supplemental to the election laws of the Commonwealth, and to enjoin the Councils, Aldermen, Commissioners, Controler and Treasurer of the city from carrying its provisions into effect. The defendants deny the standing of the plaintiffs as proper parties and the jurisdiction of the court over the subject. In view of the danger to the peace and quiet of the people if the constitutionality of this law should be left in uncertainty, we shall pass by the questions of standing and jurisdiction in order to reach the all-important one upon the validity of the law. In passing them by we do not mean it to be inferred that we have not grave doubts of the rights of the plaintiffs to represent the public, and of our own jurisdiction to enjoin against one of the political systems of the State in its entire scope, because of the invalidity of some of its provisions. We doubt the right of the plaintiffs to call for an injunction beyond that portion of the law which they, as private citizens, can show to be injurious to their rights, and it is more than doubtful how far, as private citizens, they can impugn the law in its public aspects, and ask us to restrain its execution on public grounds. This is the only system to regulate elections intended by the Legislature to be left in force; all laws supplied by it and all inconsistent with it being expressly repealed. If, as a Court of Equity, we can lay our hands on the whole system, because of the illegality of some of its parts, we can, on the eve of any election, arrest the entire political machinery of the Commonwealth, which is set in motion by a general election. This is a stupendous power, and to see its true aspect we have only to suppose the act of 1839, and its supplements, to be still in force, and that this bill is filed to enjoin against it on the ground of the alleged illegality of some of its provisions. As a question of power, we would have the same right to enjoin against it, and thus to stop the wheels of government.—See the *State of Mississippi* vs. *Andrew Johnson, A. Wallace.*

We come now to the important question, whether the act of 17th April last, called the Registry Law, is constitutional. It is admitted that the Constitution cannot execute itself, and that the power to regulate elections is a legislative one, which has always been exercised by the General Assembly since the foundation of the Government. The Constitution appoints the time of the general election, prescribes the qualifications of voters, and enjoins the ballot; and for all the rest the law must provide. The precincts and places, the boards of election, the lists of electors, whether called a list of taxables or register of voters, and the evidence of persons and qualifications, must all be prescribed by law. This undoubted legislative power is left by the Constitution to a discretion unfettered by rule or proviso, save the single injunction that "elections shall be free and equal."

But to whom are the elections free? They are free only to the *qualified* electors of the Commonwealth. Clearly they are *not* free to the unqualified. There must be a means of distinguishing the qualified from the unqualified, and this can be done only by a tribunal to decide, and by evidence upon which a decision can be made. The Constitution does not provide these, and therefore the Legislature must establish the tribunal, and the means of ascertaining who are and who are not the qualified electors, and must designate the evidence which shall identify and prove to this tribunal the persons and qualifications of the electors.

How shall elections be made equal? Clearly by laws which shall arrange all the qualified electors into suitable districts, and make their votes equally potent in the election; so that some shall not have more votes than others, and that all shall have an equal share in filling the offices of the Commonwealth.

But how shall this freedom and equality be secured? The constitution has given no rule and furnished no guide. It has not said that the regulations to effect this shall be uniform. It has simply enjoined the duty and left the means of accomplishment to the Legislature. The discretion, therefore, belongs to the General Assembly; is a sound one and cannot be reviewed by any other department of the government, except in a case of plain, palpable and clear abuse of the power which actually infringes the rights of the electors. It is not possible, nor does the constitution require that this freedom and equality of election shall be a perfect one. No human law, affected, as it must be, by obstacles and a difference of circumstances, can devise a system of perfect equality—it can only approximate it; and mere errors in the execution of the power cannot make the execution unconstitutional. Individuals may experience difficulties, and some may even lose their suffrages, by the imperfections of the system, but this is no ground to pronounce a law unconstitutional, unless it is a clear and palpable abuse of the power in its exercise. Then that election is free and equal where all of the qualified electors of the precinct are carefully distinguished from the unqualified, and are protected in the right to deposit their ballots in safety, and unprejudiced by fraud. That election is not free and equal where the true electors are not separated from the false; where the ballot is not deposited in safety, or where it is supplanted by fraud. It is, therefore, the duty of the Legislature to secure freedom and equality by such regulations as will exclude the unqualified and allow the qualified only to vote. A free and equal election is the end; regulation to attain it are the means. If the end be attained, it is evident no question of constitutional law can arise on the uniformity or diversity of the regulations by which the end is reached.

Of a necessity, laws passed to promote a given object must be controlled or modified by the circumstances surrounding the object, and must be framed to meet the exigencies standing in the way of the end to be reached. If uniformity of regulation be unsuited to different localities, the end must be attained by diversity. If in one part of the State a system secures to electors a free and equal election, but fails to secure it in another part, because of the difference of circumstances, what principle of constitutional law makes it unlawful to erect other provisions to counteract the circumstances and secure the true purpose of the Constitution? Good sense, good order and sound morality require this diversity of regulation when it secures the end; and it is a great fallacy to substitute uniformity of regulation, for a free and equal election.

This is not a new question—a registry law for the city and county of Philadelphia was passed on the 16th day of June, 1836. The list of voters corrected and certified on the 1st Tuesday of October, one week before the election, was made *the only and conclusive evidence of the qualifications of the electors thereof, except in the cases of naturalization hereinbefore mentioned.*"

No attempt was ever made to question the constitutionality of the registry law of 1836, though enacted under the provision of the Constitution of 1790, now in force. It was in force when the convention to amend the Constitution sat in 1837-8, and entered largely into its discussions. The attention of the Convention was throughly aroused to it. In Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the 9th article, Mr. Sterigere, of Montgomery, moved to amend the 5th section by adding a provision for *uniformity* in the regulations for elections. It was voted down, and when the report came up on second reading, Mr. Sterigere again afforded it. The amendment will be found on the 249th page of the 11th volume of the Debates of the Convention, in these words: "The fifth section being under consideration, which reads in words following, viz: Sec. 5. *That elections shall be free and equal*, Mr Sterigere, of Montgomery, moved to amend the said section by adding to the end thereof the words as follows, viz: *The election laws shall be uniform throughout the State, and no greater or other restrictions shall be imposed upon the electors in any city, county or district than are imposed on the electors of every other city, county or district.*"

Mr. Sterigere stated that this amendment was offered in Committee of the Whole, and was rejected by a small majority. John M. Scott, of the city of Philadelphia, said this amendment was fully discussed in Committee of the Whole. It should be understood, he said, *that its effect would be to destroy the Registry Law in the city and county of Philadelphia.* Mr Charles Brown, of the county of Philadelphia, said he knew no reason why the law should be different in one part of the State from what it is in another. The previous question was then called, cutting off the amendment, and was sustained by a vote of 69 to 42—a number of the political friends of Mr. Sterigere and Mr. Brown voting in the majority. Thus the 5th section of the 9th article was left as it stood in the Constitution of 1790, to-wit: "That elections shall be free and equal." This was no party vote—the relative strength of parties in the Convention being 67 and 66, and it should put an end to all argument on the constitutionality of the Registry Law.

The question of uniformity of regulation was conclusively settled by this vote. The very purpose of the amendment of Mr. Sterigere was to destroy the Registry law then existing under the identical provision in the Constitution of 1790 that elections shall be free and equal. This purpose was brought distinctly to view by Mr. Scott, and the Convention by this vote decided against uniformity of regulation and against imposing restrictions upon legislative power.

Last year the question upon the power of the Legislature to pass a Registry law was brought before this Court in the case of *Page et al.* vs. *Allen et al.*, and a majority of the Court (composed of Justices Strong, Read and myself) held that the power existed; but Justice Strong thought the act of 1868 unconstitutional in a single, but essential particular, by requiring proof of a residence in the district longer than the constitutional period of ten days. *That* law was, therefore, held to be unconstitutional by a majority, Justice Read and I dissenting. The decision, therefore, has no bearing on the general question.

That a registry law to identify and distinguish true electors is constitutional we have no doubt, and that uniform regulations are not enjoined by the constitution is beyond all dispute.

But is there a necessity for local legislation adapted to the city of Philadelphia, not suitable to other parts of the State? If not, why is a city charter granted, with all its large powers of local government, its special provisions for police and for conduct? Where population greatly abounds, vice and virtue have their greatest extremes. A simple rural population needs no night police and no lock up. Rogues and strumpets do not nightly traverse the deserted highways of the farmer. Low inns, restaurants, sailors' boarding houses and houses of ill fame do not abound in rural precincts, ready to pour out on election day their pestilent hordes of imported bullies and vagabonds, and cast them multiplied upon the polls to vote. In large cities such things exist, and its proper population, therefore, needs greater protection and local legislation must come to their relief. The freedom and equality of the ballot box must be protected from the local causes which mar and destroy a free and equal election. What crime have the freemen of Philadelphia committed that their voice at the ballot box may be stifled by the fraud or force which springs out of their local circumstances, and yet the Legislature be powerless to relieve them? In the language of another, that would be "to place the vicious vagrant, the wandering mobs, the Tartan hordes of our large cities, on a level with the industrious, the poor and the rich." Is that a wise and just interpretation of the Constitution which opens the polls of a large city to such imported hirelings and vagabonds without a home by adhering to an uniformity of regulation unsuited to the city on the one hand or to the country on the other? Is the Constitution of Pennsylvania so deformed and sterile that her laws cannot protect the ballot box of a city from falsehood and fraud because they admit of but one unbroken system for the State? Such an interpretation of the Constitution is wanting in merit, and can only operate as an incentive to fraud. How, then, can the freedom and equality of elections be secured in a great city, if from the force of local circumstances the places of the real electors are usurped, if the ballot box can be stuffed with impunity, or if suffrage can be exercised only at the risk of violence or life?

Thus the ground on which the case was placed at *Nisi Prius* is swept away, the postulate of the learned Judge being that uniformity of regulation throughout the State is a demand of the Constitution as the equivalent of the equality of election. But when it is shown that the Constitution nowhere demands uniform regulations, and on the contrary that the very equality of elections demands a difference in regulation to overcome the obstacles of equality and fairness in the city, his fundamental position is overturned, and with it the entire argument built upon it. Then of what service is it to display the difference in this law between the regulations made for the city and those for the State? Let them be ten, or ten times ten, it is not their difference which proves their unconstitutionality—difference in regulation is not want of equality in the election. He who would prove them to be unlawful must show wherein they subvert the rights of the electors themselves. If the prevalence of fraud, corruption or force in the city makes the law more rigid and exacting in order to determine the rights of the lawful electors, it may be a hardship, but it is not caused by the law, but by the crimes which make the law necessary for their protection.

When the Legislature possesses an undoubted authority to regulate, such as in this case, its discretion is not the subject of review. This is expressed by Black J., in *Sharpless* vs. *the City of Philadelphia*, 9 Harris, in these words: "There is another rule which must govern in cases like this, viz: That we can declare an Act of Assembly void only when it violates the Constitution *clearly, palpably, plainly*, and in such manner as to leave *no doubt* or hesitation in our minds. This principle is asserted by judges of every grade, both in the Federal and in the State Courts, and by some of them is expressed with much solemnity of language." He refers then to 6 Cranch, 87; 4 Dallas, 14; 13 S. & R. 178; 12 S. & R. 339; 4 Binney, [illegible]. See also the opinion of Woodward J., in *Glein* vs. *Commonwealth*, decided at Harrisburg in 1868.

We come now to the question, what provisions of this law for the regulation of the city elections, if any, are subversive of the rights of city electors? The number of these objected to is few, after having disposed of the difference between city and State regulations. Much stress has been laid on the right of the people to elect the officers of the elections, and much said upon popular rights, which might well be addressed to the Legislature in making or reforming the law. But unfortunately for the argument, the people have, by their Constitution, disposed of all such appeals when addressed to us. What clause of the Constitution forbids the officers of election, the canvassers or even the assessors to be appointed by a board constituted by law, whether it be a Board of Alderman or a Board of Commissioners? Let the Constitution itself answer. Art. 6, Sec. 8—"All officers whose election or appointment is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as shall be directed by law." Here, then is a law made under the direct sanction of the people themselves, expressly given in the Constitution. But it is said the law is unconstitutional because the Board of appointment in this case (the Aldermen) have a majority in it of persons belonging to a particular political party, and the argument omitted to say, a majority which is the result of popular elections. This ground of unconstitutionality of a law because a Board created by it is composed of individuals of different political opinions, with a majority in a certain way, the result of popular elections, seems to belong to an age fruitful in discovery. How is it possible that any Board composed of men can be organized without a majority in political opinion in one way or another? To the party in the minority such a Board must always be unconstitutional, if such arguments were to prevail.

But clearly it is not unconstitutional and not unfair to designate a board of gentlemen chosen by the people to administer the laws among them. If these men be unfit agents it is not the fault of the Legislature, but of a people who will elect such men to administer justice to themselves. The law binds the board of Aldermen to appoint the officers of the election so that the political parties having a majority in the election division shall have a majority of the board. It requires the canvassers to be appointed, so that each party will be represented in the several boards of canvassers, adding a supervising power in the courts to correct errors. What fair mind can pronounce this an *abuse* of legislative power, so gross, so palpable, and so plain as to become an unconstitutional act? Said Chief Justice Marshall: "All power may be abused, and if the fear of its abuse is to constitute an argument against its existence, it might be urged against the existence of that which is universally acknowledged, and which is indispensable to general safety."—*Brown vs. Maryland*, 12 Wheaton, 441.

The argument that the Aldermen, being judicial officers, cannot be compelled to act, is of no weight, and was so regarded by the whole Court in *Page et. al. vs. Allen et. al.*, decided last year. The position would overturn our own acts as judges in the appointment of prison, penitentiary and building inspectors, commissioners to take testimony, and other officers. The practice is sanctioned by a century of usage. The lower courts fill all vacancies in county and township offices, such as commissioners, auditors, surveyors, district attorneys, constables, supervisors and overseers of the poor. The Associate Judges constitute a part of the military boards under the Bounty and Provision laws, and the boards for the revision of taxes, and the Judges of the Judicial District appointed the Revenue Commissioners. Besides the aldermen have not refused, and it is not likely they will refuse; and what authority have these plaintiffs to gainsay their right to act or to put in a refusal on their behalf? The truth is that the whole weight of this objection consists in the fact that the majority of the Board, representing the popular majority, hold opposite opinions to the plaintiffs, and when a new deal of the popular cards turns up a different majority I suppose gentlemen of the opposite party will use the same argument.

The next objection urged with equal, perhaps greater zeal, is that there is no provision for assessing persons in this city after the 20th of September. The purpose of this regulation is obvious: it is to cut off the unqualified persons who are imported into the districts to displace the votes of the true electors, by taking a period for the latest assessment sufficiently distant from the day of election to render it inconvenient and difficult for these hirelings to obtain a false qualification. But what clause of the Constitution requires the assessment of taxes to be extended to any period? It is a now discovery that the system of taxation must be subordinate to that of election. Neither the Constitution of 1790 nor that of 1838 prescribed any time for the exercise of the powers of taxation, though both use the payment of tax within two years as the means of distinguishing the true elector, and as an evidence of his residence and membership in the community. It is a great error in constitutional law to mistake a restriction for an injunction. When the Constitution provides that the elector shall have paid *within two years* a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election, its purpose was to restrain the assessment so that voters might not be fraudulently made at the very polls; but it did not require the tax power to be altered so that assessments should be compulsory down to the tenth day before the election. There is no express injunction, and it is not even a fair implication. The rights of the true electors were well protected when they were allowed two years pending for the *payment* of a tax to secure their qualification, a period including certainly two and it might be three annual assessments. To this the law adds an *extra* assessment at any time before the 20th of September. The time of the assessment of taxes is part of a different system—that of taxation, and the Constitution has nowhere said it is to be subordinated to the system of election. This time belongs to the sound discretion of the Legislature, and should be regulated with a regard to what they believe the best interest of the citizens. If the Assembly believe that the best means to prevent frauds in the city elections is to increase the period for the last assessment it may be done—the only constitutional provision being the *restriction* that the time shall not be *less* than ten days before the election.

The alleged double taxation scarcely deserves notice. The system of annual taxation has marked the whole history of the Government. He whose name is on the annual list, and on whom a tax is assessed, is clearly not to be listed a second time for *taxation*. He is to be listed for the election.

The first list of electors is to be made before the first of June, and being made by the same officers, is evidently intended to be made in connection with the original assessment. If an elector has been already taxed, his tax will be transferred to the list of electors; if not, the tax will then be assessed in order to perfect his qualifications as a voter. When the law is so easily harmonized, it is a forced construction which exacts a second tax from one whose name is on the original list.

The extra assessments on the subsequent lists are evidently required to perfect the elector's qualifications.

It is argued that the provision of this act which requires the assessors to omit from their lists all boarders at hotels, taverns, sailors, boarding houses and restaurants, and all persons not qualified electors having a fixed residence in the division, is unconstitutional. It is said that a larger class of electors is thus excluded from the list. This is a palpable error. The law forbids the assessor to take down the names of such persons to prevent the frauds known to result from taking down lists of persons given in as boarders, when no such persons are residing at the hotel or boarding house. But it nowhere forbids these omitted persons from being placed on the registry at the proper time and on the proper evidence. On the contrary, a mode is provided to enable every lawful elector to be registered by application to the assessors or to the canvassers. Clearly the feature complained of is a useful provision to protect the rights of the true electors of Philadelphia, and to reach the unqualified persons found at such convenient places just upon the eve of an election, when their votes are needed by unscrupulous men. Its purpose is to exclude this fraudulent element, by compelling all persons not known householders and fixed inhabitants to come personally before the proper board and make proof of their right. True, the omission requires of single men, clerks, journeymen and transient boarders a greater vigilance to secure their suffrage, but the hardship is not imposed by the law, but the necessity which required it in order to protect them and all other honest electors from being supplanted by fraudulent votes. What clause of the Constitution forbids this power to be exercised according to the exengencies of the circumstances?

When the population of a locality is constantly changing, and men are often unknown to their next door neighbors; where a large number is floating upon the rivers and the sea, going and returning, and incapable of identification; where low inns, restaurants, and boarding houses constantly afford the means of fraudulent additions to the list of voters, what rule of sound reason or of constitutional law forbids the Legislature from providing a means to distinguish the honest people of Philadelphia from the rogues and vagabonds who would usurp their places and rob them of their rights? I cannot understand the reasoning which would deny to the Legislature this essential power to define the evidence which is necessary to distinguish the false from the true. The logic which disputes the power to prohibit masquerades in elections on the ground that it affects their freedom or equality, must also deny the power to repress the social disorders of a city, because the same bill of rights declares that all men are free and equal and independent, and have the right of pursuing their happiness. The power to legislate on the subject of elections, to provide the boards of officers, to determine their duties, carries with it the power to prescribe the evidence of the identity and the qualifications of the voters. The error is in assuming that the true electors are excluded because they may omit to avail themselves of the means of proving their identity and their qualifications. It might as well be argued that the old law was unconstitutional because it required a naturalized citizen to produce his certificate of the fact, and expressly forbade his vote if he did not. What injustice is done to the real electors by making up the lists so that all persons without fixed residences shall be required to appear in person, and thus to furnish a true record of the qualified electors within the district?

In connection with this subject another feature is mentioned as a hardship, requiring the proof of residence by two witnesses, who must be householders and electors. But hardship is not the test of the constitutionality of a law. This case is no harder than the law which requires a will to be proved by two witnesses before a man can exercise his more precious right of disposing of his property among his children when he comes to die. Both laws have the same purpose—protection. One would protect electors against fraudulent voters; the other would protect the dying man against a fraudulent will.

Another complaint is made of unconstitutionality, on the ground that the canvassers are required to strike off the list the names of all *unqualified* persons. If, upon *due* inquiry and investigation they shall find them to be *unqualified*; but in the absence of the person, they can only do this on the testimony of at least two reputable citizens, why are private householders.

The argument is that the law is unconstitutional because the canvassers might abuse their powers. They are not permitted to strike off any unqualified voter, and if they do he has his remedy at law to compel them to restore his name. The canvassers are a legal tribunal established to decide on evidence of qualification, are sworn officers, and are required to proceed in a due and proper mode, and decide on sufficient evidence. But a law can be pronounced unconstitutional only when the law itself subverts the true elector's rights, and not because the tribunal acting under it may make mistakes or even abuse functions. All tribunals of every kind could be set aside upon such an argument. The language of Chief Justice Marshall may be again referred to on this point.

Another ground much urged is that the proper time for the proof of the qualifications of electors is the day of election, for then only, it is said, the period of residence is complete, and from the nature of the facts this can not be shown before. Grant it. But this position is taken in mistake of the very law before us. By this law it is on that day, the election day, the Election Board sits to receive the vote and the proof; then the elector appears before them and proves his franchise; then the evidence is produced and the decision made upon it. But what clause in the Constitution forbids the means to be provided beforehand which furnishes evidence of the fact? What clause forbids the making up of a record ten days before that shows that the person offering his vote to the Board was *an actual* resident in the precinct ten days before, and was then set down as entitled to claim his privilege on the day of election? Why is such a record not good evidence that his residence actually began in the district, or pre-existed there ten days before the election. It certainly does not diminish the true elector's right, but on the contrary tends to secure it. It is better evidence than the testimony of some irresponsible and base perjurer, brought to prove a false residence at some low boarding house. The record has the merit of truthfulness, and it relieves the true and honest electors of those unfounded and malicious objections to his vote made by partisans of either side. Here is the legal proof that his residence in the district began in the due constitutional time. What better proof can there well be of a residence complete on the day of the election than the personal appearance of the elector on that day, claiming his vote, with his ballot in one hand and the register in the other? It is good evidence, for the legal presumption of residence arising from such proof is violent.

But it is unnecessary to discuss this subject at length. The want of time to condense the argument has made this opinion already too long. Enough has been said to show that free and equal elections are the true end to be secured, and that the system of laws regulating the elections is only the means of securing the end; that this system of regulation is the subject of legislation over which the Legislature exercises a sound discretion; that no clause in the constitution requires uniformity of regulation, or prohibits legislation according to the obstacles which different localities present to prevent a free and equal election; and that it is a mistake to substitute uniformity of regulation for the free and equal election which it is the object of the regulation to secure. We have also shown that none of the features of this law subvert the rights of the true electors of this city, and that is the only test of the constitutionality of any provision contained in the law.

It is true there is a kind of liberty this registry law will destroy. It is that licentiousness, that adulterous freedom which surrenders the polls to heirelings and vagabonds, outcasts from home and honest industry; men without citizenship or stake in the government; men who will commit perjury, violence and murder itself. To prevent this is the purpose of this law, and it should have the aid of fair men of all parties to give it a fair trial, and secure its true end. It may have defects, doubtless it has: and what system devised by the wit of man has not? But its defects, if any, should be remodelled as they are disclosed by experience. The law is not unconstitutional. It is a part of the political system of the State, on which its offices and its very continuance depend; and we, as a Court, have no right to put hands upon the whole system on the grounds of mere hardship, and for defects of regulation, which are not clear or palpable violations of the very letter or spirit of the Constitution.

The decree of the Court of Nisi Prius is reversed and the special injunction dissolved, and the case remanded for further proceedings.

Thompson, C. J., and Sharswood, J., dissent.

THE Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger*, Vallandigham's organ, is still urging a reorganization of the Democratic party or the formation of a new one. It says: "What is needed, in our judgement, is for the old, tried and trusty statesmen of the Democratic faith to infuse some of the wisdom that characterized their former action into the young heads that are everywhere around them, and allow them to lead off in the crusade against crime and usurpation, entrenched in place and power, and supported by one of the most corrupt band of traitors that ever controlled a political organization of the patriotic people of this country. Even the time honored name of Democracy might be laid aside, if necessary, for the accomplishment of such a holy purpose.

THERE now seems to be no doubt that John Moore is the murderer of Mrs. McAdains, who lived near Greenville, Illinois. It is also ascertained that previous to the murder he ravished her. The excitement is very high in the community, and there is a strong disposition to lynch Moore, but the evidence against him is not considered strong enough to justify it. The man arrested at Woydville has been brought to Greenville, but he does not answer the description given by Moore of the man who is said to have been seen lurking around Mrs. McAdams' house.

HERE is something for the platform of the next "Female" Convention. It must be true, for it is in all the newspapers. Bismark says he "always intrusts difficult commissions "to men with spirited and ambitious "wives." When Bismark said it, or whom he said it to, we grieve that we are not informed. The ill natured might aver that men with "spirited wives" are frequently in that desperate state which makes the most hazardous enterprize welcome; their lives having few charms, and their homes none at all. We do not deny that public men may be cajoled into doing wise things, or avoiding foolish ones; but it is equally true that there have been numberless distinguished male characters whose wives cut no figure in history at all. Solomon was a wise character, but who knows anything of the many Lady Solomons? or of Mrs. Cicero? or of the Mrs. Demosthenes? or of the wife of Gen. Joshua of the Israelite Army? Everybody knows that the Queen of Charles I. got her husband into various hobbles, which in the end cost him his anointed head. Napoleon's first wife was a sensual, extravagant, and rather silly woman; his second, a pretty puppet, trained in the school of Austrian ettiquette. The Wife of Talleyrand was a fool. The wife of George IIId (old Charlotte) constantly meddled with matters that did not concern her, and made endless trouble. However, as we wish for first rate and entirely trustworthy information, we think of writing to Mr. Brigham Young on the subject; and, if we ever do so, and if that Patriarch and Polygamist ever answers our letter, we shall hasten to print it for the benefit of all doubting Thomases among the husbands.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NOT content with their efforts to defeat the nomination of Gen. Geary, the "ring" is now doing everything in its power to defeat his election. Men professedly Republican, and who talk very largely about the duty of all party men to stand by party nominations, are now going about the streets declaiming against Gov. Geary, and prophesying his defeat by 20,000 Democratic majority, and this in the face of the fact that Gov. Geary was nominated as fairly as any candidate for Governor was ever nominated in this State—by nine-tenths of the delegates in the Convention, on the first ballot. If there had been anything unfair in the nomination, the men who are now engaged in electioneering against him might be excused for their action. As the case stands, they have not a shadow of an excuse. Their action only serves to verify what we have heretofore alleged, that the "ring" prefers to have the party defeated rather than have their own corrupt schemes suffer defeat. The nomination of Gov. Geary was the defeat of the "ring," and therefore that corporation would fain see a Democratic victory next fall, and will do all in its power to effect such a consummation. They will be doomed to disappointment, however, for General Geary will be elected by an increased majority over that of 1866. The animus of the opposition in this locality to the gallant soldier that heads our ticket, is probably a certain pardon report published by Gov. Geary two years since. It is perhaps as well that these men are coming out in their true colors, working for the Democracy. We can better afford to have them leave the party, than to have the party burdened with their presence in its ranks. When the people of this county hear a professed Republican declare that Geary will be defeated by 20,000 majority, let them set him down as a Democrat in disguise.—*Lawrence Journal.*

—The negro that sued the Keokuk Packet Company came to his senses yesterday by withdrawing his suit. The following dispach from Quincy explains the case; The case of the negro, Washington vs. Keokuk Packet Company was concluded today. Washington claimed damages for being refused a seat at first table and a state room, and for being put ashore. The Keokuk Packet Company claimed that they had sold him no such privileges, but simply a seat at the second table and a cot, and that they put him ashore to prevent him from being thrown overboard by the passengers, who had become incensed at his attempt to take a seat at first table. At the conclusion of the testimony Washington dismissed his suit.

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, July 14, 1869.

Circulation Over Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$2 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	21 00	28 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	28 00	60 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00
Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 10th of July, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 4	74 deg.	79 deg.	66 deg.
" 5	65 deg.	72 deg.	64 deg.
" 6	63 deg.	75 deg.	62 deg.
" 7	65 deg.	78 deg.	68 deg.
" 8	70 deg.	75 deg.	70 deg.
" 9	67 deg.	88 deg.	70 deg.
" 10	75 deg.	85 deg.	80 deg.

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last publication:

Robert Henderson, Holt,	$2 00
H. M. Campbell, McCleery,	1 00
Samuel Henry, Darlington,	2 00
Wm. Davidson, Bridgewater,	2 00
Thos. McKinley, Beaver,	2 00
John Kerr, Beaver,	2 00
M. McDonald, Economy,	5 00
Mrs. J. J. McCaslin, Painsville, O.,	1 00
Daniel Pritchard, Freedom,	1 00
C. H. Streeby, Council Grove, Kan.,	1 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Card—Dr. W. A. Rose.
Zelienople Academy—Jos. Tetzel.
Dividend No. 23.—Edward Hoops, Cashier.
Notice in Partition—John A. Frazier.
Special Notice—H. R. Moore.

Harvest.—Our farmers are quite busy at the present time. They have been working with their grass for some time past, and are now commencing on their waving fields of grain. Wheat and rye are excellent. Oats never looked better. Corn is a little backward but presents a healthy appearance. On the whole farmers have not had more flattering prospects for many years.

Fresh Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel. apr;tf.

The Wool Trade.—The wool trade in Beaver is rather inactive at the present time. None of our merchants, with the exception of Messrs. Orr & Cooper, are buying. Their purchases up to date reach about 15,000 pounds. This has been bought at prices ranging from 42 to 45 cents per pound.

The Palm of Superiority is awarded to Mrs. S. A. Allen for her improved (new style) Hair Restorer or Dressing, (in one bottle,) and a grateful public appreciates the very low price, One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it. (jy1;4w.

G. A. R. Festival.—The Festival given in the Court House yard on last Friday evening was well attended, and ice cream, lemonade and cake were spoiled with but little ceremony. The proceeds were for the benefit of needy soldiers and their families, and amounted in the aggregate to $115.

Have you a friend, who weekly suffers with Sick Headache? Get him to try a bottle of Whittlesey's Dispepsia Cure, and he will thank you for the advice.

High Water.—The water in the Ohio river has been, with but slight intervals, in good boating stage throughout the entire spring and thus far in the summer. The continuous heavy showers with which we are visited keeps the river in coal boat stage, and vast amounts of coal are being sent below. The "oldest inhabitant" does not remember so steady and continuous a rise in the month of July. Its results are doubly blessed—it provides cheap fuel to the poor below, and returns cash to the producer in this section for that which would be dead capital in the bowels of the earth.

Don't be deceived into purchasing worthless preparations until you have ceased to need any by a proper use of the only genuine and effective one in the market. "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" will actually perform all that is claimed for it, as thousands who are benefitted by it can testify.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Festival.—We understand the members of SS. Peter and Paul's Church of Beaver, are about to have an Ice Cream and Fruit Festival for the benefit of that Church on some evening of next week. The laudable object contemplated and the character of the Committee having the matter in charge warrant the expectation of a large turn out and agreeable social entertainment. Rochester Common, we are informed, is selected as the place for holding the festival.

The officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Sheriff's office in Beaver on Saturday July 24th, 1869 at two o'clock p. m.

H. R. Moore, Sec'y.
2t.

The Monongahela Valley *Republican* tells of two dogs which broke into the sheep fold of Mr. John Vanvoorhes, of Carrol tp., Washington county, and killed forty-three sheep last Sunday. Mr. V. has spent a great deal of labor and money in improving his stock, and thirty four of the sheep killed were very fine imported Spanish ewes. The murderous dogs were shot.

A sad accident happened to Abraham Ely, an old gentleman about eighty years of age, residing about four miles from Chambersburg on the Keefer road. He was picking cherries from the top of an old ladder, to which was attached an iron hook, and the ladder breaking he fell upon the hook which penetrated his stomach about five inches, causing an ugly and dangerous wound.

The Franklin county *Repository* says: On last Friday afternoon Chas. A. Stewart, of Baltimore, was stopped in the road on the top of Strasburg Mountain and robbed of one hundred and fifty dollars in money and a valuable gold watch and ring. The robber stepped out of the woods bordering the road, when Stewart approached, and with a pistol uncomfortably near his head pursuaded him to deliver up. This is only one of a series of robberies and burglaries which have been committed recently in that part of the county.

Constitution Bitters.—A friend of ours who had been complaining of weakness and general debility, hardly able to be around for several weeks, came in the office the other day with sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks, a perfect picture of health. Surprised to see so great a change we asked him what he had been using. He replied: "Constitution Bitters," and added, "I never before knew what fine Bitters were. I had used others, but they only made me feel the worse, causing headache and a bad feeling in my stomach. The Constitution Bitters are just the thing, and I would advise all my friends to try them."

All who use approve of Seward's Cough Cure.

"Over."—For some time past a line has been standing at the head of the local columns of this paper announcing its circulation to be 1200. We this week make it read in this wise: "Circulation over twelve hundred." Our subscription list has been on the "rampage" for the last month or two. Come on gentlemen. We have room for others still.

The Sarsaparilla Diggers of Yucatan.—This singular sect of people are descended from the ancient Aztecs of Southern Mexico, and still retain some of the peculiarities which Stevens and Prescott gave of their ancestors. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. employ a small army of them in digging Sarsaparilla root. Provided with a narrow spade, a coil of rope, and a bag of water, they are ready for the forest, where the wild banana furnishes them with food, and thick leaved trees their only shelter. Few of those who find themselves rejuvenated by this product know how much they are indebted to the toil of these humble laborers who dig health for thousands of Dr. Ayer's patrons, while they sometimes lose their own.—*Boston Commercial.*

jy1;4w.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says: On last Tuesday a young man named James Botts, a resident of Solsbury township, met with a terrible accident which speedily resulted in his death. We are informed that he was, at the time of the occurrence, bringing in a load of hay upon which there was placed an old fashioned revolving rake. When nearing the barn the load was overturned, and in some manner unknown one of the wooden prongs was thrust into his body, inflicting such a terrible wound as to cause his death during the night.

Buffalo, Sept. 2, 1868.

Dr. Sage & Co.—Gents: I am always reluctant to say anything in favor of patent medicines, but I have found your Catarrh Remedy such an effectual soother in those annoying attacks which we term "colds in the head," that I take pleasure in testifying to its merits. Two or three applications have always removed the disagreeable symptoms, dried the weeping eyes and quenched the Bardolphian flames of the nose. If it possessed no other virtues its worth would be beyond price as a simple and effective antidote for the horrors of a cold in the head. Yours truly,

Geo. A. Martin,
Com'l. Ed. of the Buffalo Express.

For sale by all prominent Druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor Argus:—Though not present myself, I learn that Post 99 G. A. R. of Beaver, Pa., held a meeting at their Hall on last Saturday evening for the purpose of selecting a delegate to attend a Soldiers' Convention at Altoona on the 14th inst. Your many readers, I have no doubt, will be pleased to know that that distinguished soldier and terrible rebel fighter, *Gen. J. Morton Hall*, was chosen. He received 3 votes. He is the right man in the right place. A few more soldiers like Mr. H. would have brought the rebellion to an end much sooner than it was ended. So thinks a

Militiaman.

The Waynesburg papers state that a son of Mr. M. C. Bell, of that place, aged about fourteen years, disappeared a few days ago, and at last accounts had not been heard from. On Monday morning of last week a pair of shoes was found on the bank of the creek, and in one of them was a note signed by the lad, stating his determination to commit suicide. It was supposed he had drowned himself, and search was made for the body, but as it could not be found the belief on the part of most of the people is that he decided to run away from home, and resorted to this device to delay pursuit.

Heavy Robbery.—The Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, of July 7th, contains the following notice of a robbery perpetrated in this county:

Yesterday one of the most heartless cases of robbery we have heard of for a long time was disclosed at the Mayor's Office. On Sunday evening last there arrived in the city a young German girl, just over from Europe. She had no friends here, but was going to New Brighton, Beaver county, where her sister resides. At the depot she made inquiries as to where she could stop during the night, and was directed to a hotel on Liberty street. She had in her possession a carpet bag containing five hundred francs of her own money and eleven hundred francs, all in gold, which had been entrusted to her for her sister. In some way she allowed the tavern keeper to become cognizant of the fact. Next day when she inquired of him regarding the manner of getting to New Brighton, he procured a man to accompany her. The girl suspected no harm, but when within a station or two of her destination she missed her guide and also missed her carpet bag containing the sixteen hundred francs. The plan to rob her was evidently cooly and deliberately prepared. Yesterday information was carried to the Mayor's Office, and the police have now the matter in charge.

A Fearful Leap.—On last Sabbath morning, the 4th inst., just about daylight, a man was observed by Mr. Kerr walking on the railroad bridge that spans the Ohio river above the city. He was talking to himself in quite a loud tone of voice, and was wringing his hands. His actions were observed for a few minutes by Mr. K., who then returned into his house, but had only entered it when he heard a terrific scream and a splashing of the water, which the sequel showed to have been occasioned by the man that he had observed walking on the bridge leaping from it into the river, a distance of about 75 feet. An effort was made to rescue him with a skiff, but before he could be reached by it he had succeeded in gaining the shore on this side. The unfortunate man was picked up by the police, when it was discovered that he was laboring under a fit of *mania potu.* His name is Thomas Burns, and he says he lives in Middletown, Connecticut.—He had $250 in money and passage tickets on the railroad to Chicago. He started on Monday morning for his destination, being cooled off by his big leap, and feeling much better.—*Steubenville Gaz.*

In Memoriam.—At a regular meeting of New Brighton Lodge No. 301, I. O. of G. T., on Thursday July 8th, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions of respect and condolence to the family of Sister Elvira McDonald.

Whereas—New Brighton Lodge is for the first time called upon to mourn the loss of one of its members by death, our esteemed and beloved sister, Elvira McDonald, whom it has pleased God to remove from our midst, while still young and in the prime of her womanhood, Therefore as a Lodge it is

Resolved, That in her loss we humbly bow in submission to the decree of our Divine Ruler; that we will endeavor to emulate the virtues of our deceased sister, in whose association with us, we found a genial companion, a consistent member, and whose example we deem worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our departed sister, in this their bereavement, and would direct them for consolation to that Power above, exalted and eternal, for faith in him will bring the only true consolation.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased sister; that they be entered on the minutes, and be sent to the county papers for publication, and our charter be draped in mourning for twenty days.

Frank Edgar,
M. M. Brierly, } *Committee.*
Emma Coates.

QUARTERLY CONVENTION.

Bridgewater, Pa., June 17, 1869.

The Beaver County Quarterly Convention met in the Good Templars Hall, in Bridgewater, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Convention called to order by W. C. T. A. Bostwick, of New Brighton Lodge No. 301. W. V. T., Mary Carter, of Amaranth Lodge No. 294; W. S., C. R. Blanchard, of Amaranth Lodge; P. W. C. T., H. B. Beisel, of Enola Lodge No. 163; W. C., S. F. Crowther; W. M., W. Carter; W. D. M., Laura Smith, of Amaranth; R. H. S., Lizzie Coffin, of Amaranth; L. H. S., Mrs. Chapin, of Amaranth; W. I. G., Mary Nannah, of Amaranth; W. O. G., J. F. Edger, of New Brighton.

Session opened with prayer by W. C. On motion Sister Otto and Bros. Brown and Fitch were appointed a committee on credentials. They reported the following delegates present. From Beaver Lodge No. 300, Bros. McCreary, Smith, Sickman and Hedding, and Sisters Dravo, Wilson, Tallon, Allison and Stokes. From New Brighton, No. 301, Bros. Edgar, McLain, Wilson, Beabout, Devinney, Wakefield, Sherwood, Wolf, Mitchell, Fowler, Walch, Crowther, and Sisters Brierly, Knott, M'Kinney, Tuttle Cooper and Beabout. From Amaranth, No. 294, Bros. Blanchard, Fitch, Hayes, and Sisters Nannah, Otto, Anderson, Smith and Carter. From Enola, No. 163, Bros. Beisel, Brown, Woodruff, and Sisters Darragh, Ecoff and McConnell.

On motion Bro. Hartman, of Grand Lodge, was allowed all privileges of the Convention, same as a delegate.

On motion the following committee was appointed to prepare business for the convention: Bros. Douglass, Beisel and McLain. On motion the following questions were adopted for discussion in the afternoon:

1st. How can we best influence good citizens to join us in our effort to reform the drunkard and prohibit the sale of liquor in our community?

2d. Have we any right to dictate to a man what he shall eat and drink?

3d. Can any true temperance man or woman consistently stand aloof from all temperance organizations?

After considerable debate on the above questions the following recommendation was unanimously adopted:

Inasmuch as Bro. Jos. M. Alexander has all his life been an active temperance man, and proved himself an able and untiring worker, therefore be it resolved that he be recommended to Hon. S. B. Chase, G. W. C. T., for an appointment as a local lecturer. On motion the Convention adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock a. m.

June 18th, 10 a. m. Convention called to order by W. C. T., A. Bestwick in the Chair. Yesterday afternoon's minutes read and adopted. There being no regular business before the convention the different Lodges reported progress. On motion the following committee were appointed to present resolutions for adoption at afternoon meeting, Bros. Blanchard, McCreery and Sister Brierly. Bro. Hartman and others made some remarks for the benefit of the convention when on motion adjourned with the chaplain pronouncing the benediction.

2 p. m. Convention called to order, when on motion it was decided that Rochester be the place of holding the next convention. It being in order the following officers were elected for next convention: W. C. T., R. W. Anderson, of Amaranth Lodge; W. V. T., Sister Beabout, of New Brighton Lodge; W. S., C. R. Blanchard, of Amaranth Lodge; W. T., Joseph Anderson, of New Brighton Lodge. The committee on resolutions reported, and the following were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Good Templar to take a personal interest in the prosperity of his or her Lodge.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Good Templars to patronize, as far as possible, those in business who give us their aid to advance the cause of Temperance.

Resolved, That by receiving the youth into our lodges and teaching them our principles we assist them in the formation of character, and preparation for future usefulness.

Resolved, That it is not fulfilling in spirit the vows of a Good Templar to decline a nomination to any office in the gift of the lodge without a reasonable excuse.

Resolved, That we feel renewed confidence in the final success of our glorious cause, and that we shall go forth from this convention ready to do all in our power to further the work in which we have enlisted.

Resolved, That the time is not far distant when we must take one step in advance of any yet taken, and make a determined onslaught on the enemy at the ballot box, feeling that the success of our cause depends on the law making power of the State, and the sooner that is purified the sooner will victory crown our efforts.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Bro. Hartman, of Altoona, for his invaluable services in our convention.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing proceedings and resolutions be sent to the Keystone Good Templar, and also to each of the Beaver papers for publication.

On motion the convention adjourned with the W. C. pronouncing the benediction, to meet in Rochester on or about September 16th.

C. R. Blanchard, Sec'y.

Superintendents Convention.—Hon. J. P. Wichersham, State Superintendent, has issued a circular stating that a Convention of School Superintendents will be held at the city of Harrisburg, commencing on Tuesday, July 20, at two o'clock, p. m.

Free return tickets have been secured for the members attending the Convention on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and the Northern Central Railroad.

The following subjects will be up for discussion: 1. Examinations. 2. Visitations. 3. Institutes. 4. Reports. 5. General interest in education.

In addition to these inquiries, which embrace the special work of the superintendency, the opinions of the Convention will be solicited in reference to the following topics:

1. Superintendents in relation to county Normal Institutes. 2. Superintendents in relation to State Normal Schools. 3. Defects in our school law, and remedies for them. 4. Defects in the working agencies provided by our school law, and remedies for them. 5. The educational work before us for the next three years.

The purpose in calling the Convention is the transaction of business and the securing of as great efficiency as possible in the educational work to be done during the present term of the Superintendency.

Every Superintendent in the State will be expected to be present at the Convention.

Principals of Normal Schools, and all other friends of education will be welcome.

Uncle Ben Wade, who came so dangerously near being President, is doing the Pacific Railroad. A correspondent says that he is literally inspecting the road. When the train is in motion he sits at the door of the rear car and watches the track as if he had lost something valuable, and expected every moment to discover it. On one occasion night coming on Mr. Wade ordered the train to run on a siding and leave his car until morning, as he was determined to go over the road in daylight. As soon as he could see a special engine was sent up and attached to his car, and the old fellow having properly adjusted his spectacles, set sail westward.

The Seminary Concert.

This concert was, we think, one of unusual [illegible]lence. The [illegible]me was [illegible] class [illegible] call particular attention to the [illegible] of [illegible] young lad[illegible]. Miss A. [illegible] played Carnival de [illegible] [illegible] everything, we would, however, advise her to bring in more light and shade (piano and forte) and observe the cresendos and dimi nuendos, in short dynamics in general. The Polonaise Militaire, Op. 4 F. Rucken arrg'd as duo is a composition not frequently met with on concert programmes, commencing with an Adagio movement of beautiful conception it turns on the 4th page into an Allegro movement which is literally filled up with beautiful figures and passages and what is more is filled with melody throughout. We fear it was not appreciated as highly as some pieces of minor importance, and indeed it is impossible for any one to appreciate these Polonaises, nay, to understand them without having studied the national character of the Proles.

Miss Tidball, of Youngstown, O., played her part well, bringing out the rolling passages in the base with vigor. Miss E. Clarke of New Castle, sang the Brook (Dolores) very well, the song suits her voice admirably, it being of medium compass. Miss S. May of Tionesta, sang Come back to Erin (Claribel) very well. Her voice is not very strong, but promises to become stronger through proper training. Gallop de Concert (Ketterer) performed by Miss M. Reis, of New Castle, was well dene; on the whole, she played it in good time. We observed, however, an indistinctness especially on the left hand, some chords were blurred up too much. If she would practice more carefully we think she could overcome that soon; she has a sure touch and considerable fluency and we would advise her to criticise herself on that point. The Vocal Class sang all the songs well, being ably supported by Dr. W. H. Boardman and Mr. W. Smith. The overture to Dame Blanche (Boieldieu) was very ably played. Miss McKibben sustaining her part well, the pianos and fortes, crescendos, and she also plays solos very well and we expect to hear some of them at some future day. The Trio for piano duo and Cabinet organ arranged by Prof. Beuter for the Concert was so much liked that it had to be repeated on Thursday night. It consisted of the well known March in Norma (Belline) and the still better known Home sweet Home as organ solo and finished with the spirited quick step known as Milwaukee Light Guards, composed by Hempstead. The arrangement showed that Prof. Beuter not only can play but also can arrange well. We feel priveleged to say that he intended it more for the public in general than for those few that can appreciate a better class of music, and when a certain *critic* in regard to this composition remarked that it was the *best* of the concert we would venture to say that it was *not* the best by far, but that it was the most popular. The vocal duo Swallows Farewell (Kucken) was very well sung by Misses A. Poe, of Georgetown, and S. Woodroffe, of St. Clairsville, O. Miss Poe has a good voice and method and she would do very well indeed if she could overcome her timidity to a greater extent. Miss Woodroffe sang her part well, but her voice is not hardly strong enough to sustain long notes. We would urge her to place herself under the care of a good vocal teacher. Miss L. Nicholson of Pittsburgh next appeared; her rendering of On Soft Waves (Hennes) was very good all through, not one of the *flashy* compositions; it is full of melody when it is played with the proper understanding. The vocal duo See the pale Moon sung by Mrs. A. S. Taylor and Miss N. Robinson of Academia, is a beautiful composition, altogether belonging to the Italian school, and was sung very well, although Miss R's. voice did not quite sustain Mrs. Taylor's. The piano solo Whispering Winds (Masourka Caprice) Wollenhaupt, played by Miss H. Tidball, was performed well indeed, the quick running passages in the first part came down like trickling rain drops. In the Caprice part she entered into the spirit of the composition that showed that the advice of her teacher had not been fruitless. The accelerandos, ritartandos, staccato and legato passages were rendered finely.

The whole performance reflected credit upon the Principal of the musical department of the Seminary; and it is also shown that Prof. Beuter cannot be classed with those teachers of whom it is said, "They are very good teachers, but don't play much" or "They are out of practice" which latter remark is in most cases a very poor excuse and in nine cases out of ten a falsehood.

Musicus.

Bridgeport, Ohio, July 5, 1869.

Editor Argus:—If you would like to know anything about the crops along the river from Beaver to this place, I can tell you they are good. The wheat crop is the most satisfactory in six years.—There is some little fear lest the rain may have injured it; but harvest has commenced, and doubt will soon be dispelled. A prominent miller here tells me he will commence buying new wheat at one dollar per bushel, and expects to make money at that. W. C.

Getting Their Eyes Opened.—A very interesting incident occurred in Meadville, a few days ago, which is recorded by the Crawford *Journal* as follows:

About one hundred of our German citizens who have heretofore acted with the so-called Democratic party, met in this city on last Thursday evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. Keener Knorr, Sartorious, Smith and others, and great unanimity prevailed. The following, offered by Wm. Knorr, Esq. were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It is the highest privilege of a citizen in a republic that he should exercise the right of suffrage in such manner as to secure the best legislative and executive government, therefore

Resolved, That we will in future give our ballots to those candidates of the Republican party, whose liberal and democratic reputation, in the true spirit of democracy, is a guaranty for the honest, impartial, and righteous administration of affairs.

We failed to note, last week, that Anniversary Day was appropriately celebrated on the 5th instant, at the Soldiers' Orphan's School in Phillipsburg. A sumptuous dinner was prepared by the Principal and his estimable family, to which the pupils and a large number of guests did ample justice. After a large portion of the good things of the table had been disposed of, all adjourned to the grove, where an organization was effected by calling Rev. D. P. Lowary to the chair, and appointing Messrs. Coe and Cross Secretaries. The pupils favored the audience with some fine pieces of music—an address of welcome, chaste and appropriate in language, was read by one of the female pupils—a sentiment complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, was given by one of the guests—some suitable remarks were made by Prof. R. T. Taylor, of Beaver—the Principal, teachers and pupils were then requested to withdraw, when a paper was presented and signed by all the male visitors, expressing the utmost satisfaction with the general management of the school, and entire confidence in the peculiar fitness of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor for the responsible positions they occupy—after which the crowd separated, seemingly well pleased with the afternoon's entertainment.

Examination.—An examination of the pupils of the Soldiers' Orphan School at Phillipsburg, took place on Friday last. Prof. Cornforth, one of the State examiners, and the teachers of the school, conducted the exercises. Notwithstanding the pupils were subjected to a close and searching examination, nearly all acquitted themselves very creditably—some indeed, considering the limited opportunities they have enjoyed, displaying a proficiency in some of the more advanced branches, quite remarkable. The committee for this county together with a number of visitors, were present, and apparently gratified with the appearance, and the progress the little orphans seemed to be making in their studies.

Attention is directed to the card of Dr. W. A. Rose, of Rochester, to be found in another column of this paper. The Dr. has the reputation of being a skillful physician, and having his office in Dr. Hannen's drug store, enables him to supply his patients with whatever they may need, and with but little inconvenience to themselves. Give him a call, ye that are afflicted.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Office of the Pitts. Gazette,
Monday, July, 12, 1869.

APPLES—Sales of new crop at $3,50@4 per bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; sales of fair to strictly prime at 20@25.

CARBON OIL—Quiet; may be quoted in a jobbing way at 29@30, for standard brands.

FLOUR—Is firm, and the supply is pretty well reduced, but the demand is light and prices are unchanged. We continue to report Spring Wheat brands at $6,25@6,75@7, and Winter Wheat at $7@7,50. These figures are not much above Chicago prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in steady milling demand, and prime to choice Red may be quoted at $1,40@1,42, although we have heard of no sales above $1,40. Corn is scarce and firm, with sales of mixed at 80, and prime Yellow at 85—store prices 3 to 5 cts. higher. Rye firm with small sales at $1,25, and car load lots would bring $1,30. Oats firm, and generally held at an advance, but holders report it very difficult, as yet, to sell at higher prices. No Barley in market, and not much wanted.

HAY—Sales now at $15@40, and old at $25@30.

LIME—Cleveland Lime is quoted at $2,50, per bbl, and Common White at $1,75.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 14½@15; Ribbed and Clear Sides, 17½@18¾; Plain Hams, 18½@18¾; Plain Sugar Cured, 20. Canvassed, 21, Dried Beef, 21@21½. Lard in tierces 30, in kegs and pails 21. Mess Pork $33,50@33,75.

POTATOES—Sales new crop at $2,00@$3,50 per bbl, and old at 40@45 cts per bushel.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
May12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN.
may12:1y] No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

New Advertisements.

W. A. ROSE, M. D. tenders his professional services to the citizens of Rochester and surrounding country. Office in S. C. Hannen's drug store, on Water street, Rochester, Beaver county Pa. Consultation hours between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Drugs furnished and prescriptions carefully filled at above Drug Store.

jy14:tf.

Educational Notice.

Connoquenessing Academy,

Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa.

The Summer Term will open on MONDAY, AUGUST 16th, A. D. 1869.

Joseph R. Tetzel, A. M., Principal.
Miss C. M. Roth, Assistant.
Rev. E. F. Winter, Prof. of French, and Instrumental Music.

Dr. A Lusk will hear lessons in Spanish, Italian and other modern languages, and Hebrew if desired.

Terms one half in advance, the remainder at the close of the term. Boarding and rooms with the Principal or in the village. For further particulars inquire of or address

JOS. R. TETZEL,
jy14:1t. Zelienople, Butler Co., Pa.

DIVIDEND NO. 23.

National Bank of Beaver County,
New Brighton, July 7, 1869.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend from the profits of the last six months upon the capital stock, as follows: On the old shares for the term of six months five per cent. On the new shares for term of four months, three per cent. payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, and all free from Government, State and Local taxes.

jy14:3t. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.

Beaver County ss:—In the Orphans Court in and for said county, before the Hon. Judges of said Court. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Margaret Ankeny deceased, and now to wit: June 17th, 1869, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, to wit: Henry Ankeny (partitioner) residing in Beaver county, Pa., Alexander T. Ankeny, residing in the State of Oregon, Franklin Armstrong and Isabella V. Armstrong, residing in Mercer county, Pa., John English, residing in the State of Oregon aforesaid, Samuel English and Nathaniel English, residing in Beaver county aforesaid, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said intestate, should not be awarded at an Orphans' Court to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on the first Monday of September next, 1869. Notice to non-resident heirs by publication in the county papers according to rule of Court.

A true copy of Rule.

Attest: JOHN A. FRAZIER. Clerk.
jy14:6w. (Radical copy.)

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his farm, situated in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, for sale. The farm contains 201 acres, about 150 of which are cleared and the whole under fence; the balance is well timbered. About 100 acres of the cleared land is first and second bottom. A large portion of the whole tract is underlaid with ore and coal. The farm is well watered. On the farm are two comfortable dwelling houses, a stone spring-house, and a frame barn forty by sixty feet, and a log barn thirty by sixty feet, together with all necessary out buildings. A large orchard of bearing fruit trees on the land; also 500 grape vines set out last fall, and 1000 gooseberry plants at same time. Payments easy. Call on or address HUGH MARSHALL,

North Sewickly P. O., Beaver county Pa.

P. S. The above farm is known as the "Dr. Robert Cunningham farm." [jy7:6m*

Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove.—The proprietor of the Bridgewater Foundry tenders his thanks to a generous public for their very liberal patronage, and informs them that he has completed and is now manufacturing the Improved Crystal Palace Cooking Stove. In which all the defects, real or imaginary, ever discovered in the old pattern have been remedied, the front and the oven enlarged and remodeled, fire back remodeled after the most durable one ever made in

THIS COUNTRY,

and other improvements both useful and ornamental.

The 5000 families that I have supplied with the old pattern of Crystal Palace Stoves (or the Beaver stove, as they are called in the country) will readily testify that they are the best cooking and baking stoves that are made in this country.

The advantages of the improved one is increased weight and draught enlarged bake oven, enlarged front and doors, and open grate, and most of all a straight and perpendicular fire backs, which in the judgment of experienced experts is the most durable pattern of stove back that can be used.

Send your orders to Thos. Campbell, Rochester post office. No change in prices. Teams and spring wagons on hand to deliver stoves in any part of the surrounding country. old stoves, scraps, &c., taken in exchange, Second-hand stoves always on hand and for sale cheap

apr14:tf. THOS. CAMPBELL.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary, having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Martha E. Erwin, deceased, late of Hopewell township, Beaver county, Therefore all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

jy7:4w] JAMES IRONS, Ex'r.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the first and final account of Adam Pifer, Administrator of the estate of Eve C. Graber, dec'd.

And now, to wit: June 24, 1869, on motion of J. B. Young, Esq., the Court appoint Joseph H. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among the heirs legally entitled thereto.

From the Record. Attest—
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office in Beaver, on Friday the 30th day of July, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock m. All parties in interest may attend if they see proper.

jy7:4w] J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Aud'r.

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE!

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, NEW BRIGHTON, PENN'A,

OFFER FOR THIRTY DAYS THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK IN

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, AT COST PRICE.

As well as their Large Stock in

Trimmings, Notions, and Men's Furnishing Goods,

And their own Make of Clothing at astonishingly Low Figures. Ladies' Hats 25 per cent. below cost Price. [jy7:tf

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By Virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday the 24th day of July, 1869, at ten o'clock a. m. the following property to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendants of in and to the following piece or parcel of land situate in North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: North by James Harris, East and South by John Wiley, West by James Ramsey; containing 23 acres more or less, 23 acres cleared and under fence, on which is erected a log house and log barn; fruit trees on the premises.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Jenkins & William Jenkins, at the suit of Wm. Smith, administrator of George Smith, deceased.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of in and to the following house and lot in the borough of Glasgow, Beaver county, Pa, bounded North by an alley, East by other property of defendant, South by Front or Water street, West by an alley; on which a frame dwelling house two stories high, containing 14 rooms; a producing oil well on the lot; and all necessary out buildings; cellar underneath building. Seized and taken in execution as the property of C. W. Sill, at the suit of James Schutt.

JOHN S. LITTELL, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Beaver, July 5, 1869. [Rad. copy

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderat rates.

GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, Pa.
BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER,
mar 24:tf

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the estate of Adam Gormley, Esq., deceased, who was Administrator or Executor of the estate of David Grove and Nancy Grove, dec'd

And now, to wit: June 24, 1869, on motion of John B. Young, Esq., the Court appoint Joseph H. Cunningham, Esq., an Auditor to distribute the funds of the estate of the said David Grove and Nancy Grove, dec'd., now in the hands of Peter B. Young Administrator of the estate of Adam Gormly, dec'd, who was Administrator as aforesaid.

From the Record. Attest—
JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

The Auditor will meet the parties in interest in the above matter at his office in Beaver, on Saturday July 31st, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock, m., where they can attend if they see proper.

jy7:4w] J. H. CUNNINGHAM, Aud'r.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOHN H. BOYTS & WILLIAM N. OGDEN, partners, doing business as Boyts & Ogden, vs Henderson C. Hall.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 57, Nov. T. 1868. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plaintiffs claim a balance on book account for goods sold and delivered and interest thereon, $377.33. June 16 1869, judgment against defendant. June 28 1869, Rule on the Prothonotary to assess the damage according to law. Affidavit of claim having been filed, Notice is Hereby Given that the Prothonotary of the said Court will assess the Plaintiffs' damages, at his office in Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m. JOHN CAUGHEY, Proty

je30:6w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the balance in the hands of S. Magaw, Esq., administrator of the estate of Horatio N. Kennedy, dec'd. On motion, the Court appoint W. J. Morlan, Esq. Auditor to distribute said balance to and among those legally entitled thereto.

JOHN. A. FRAZIER, Clerk of O. C.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in New Brighton, on the 16th day of July 1869, at 9 o'clock, a. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper

je23:3w W. S. MORLAN, Auditor.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

77 & 79 MARKET ST.,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Would invite the attention of Dealers to their Large and Choice Assortment of Goods, embracing:

Straw Bonnets and Hats
Ribbons and Flowers,
Millinery Goods,
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Seasonable Underwear,
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

Hosiery and Gloves,
Suspenders, Shirts,
Ties, Furnishing goods,
White Goods,
Paper Goods,
Fancy Goods,
And Notions.

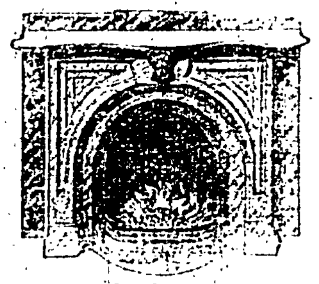
Stock kept up during the Summer, all departments complete. Orders promptly attended to.

Just the stock to sort up from.

je11—1m

Dan'l Hugus & Co,

MANUFACTURERS OF



Marbleized Slate Mantles.

No. 187 Liberty Street,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

Prices, $25.00 and Upwards,

In the marbleizing process certain mineral colors, or metalic oxides, are applied to and absorbed by the stone, which is then subjected to a proper degree of heat until the enamel is perfectly incorporated with the slate, and becomes one substance forever. We have now, on exhibition, over thirty mantles of different colors and styles of finish; and we pay particular attention to orders where parties wish colors to harmonize with paper and carpets. We are receiving, monthly, new styles from European designers, which enables us to produce the latest patterns in marble. [june9:1y

Miscellaneous.

New Advertisements.

B. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS.

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barred Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla.
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls.
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Joconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes,
Hosiery,
Gloves
& Mits.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also, SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, 2, 3 and 4 Tine, Forks, Rakes, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles.

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES, in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

B. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—jy7chgd.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—WESTERN LAND.—160 Acres of choice selected rolling prairie, situated in Story county, Iowa, between N. W. & Dubuque, and Sioux City Railroads. Improved on all sides. Inquire of

THOMAS M'CREERY,
jy7:tf] Beaver, Pa.

OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY—A LIVE MAN WANTED to wagon through this county and sell the most popular Sewing Machine now in use. None but energetic and reliable men need apply to SIBLEY & STOOPS,

Gen'l Agts. Howe Sew. Mech. No. 4, Sixth St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [jy7:2w

Report of the condition of the National Bank of Beaver county, New Brighton, Pa., at the close of business on the 12th day of June, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$177,612 29
Overdrafts		192 86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		120,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		31,500 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agts		6,547 96
Due from other National Banks		5,165 72
Banking House		14,141 76
Furniture and fixtures		2,976 68
Current expenses	1,421 63	
Taxes paid	2,365 75	3,787 38
Cash items		1,240 32
Bills of other National Banks		300 00
Fractional Currency, (including nickels)		97 20
Coin		1,675 20
Legal Tender Notes		25,404 00
		$391,611 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$200,000 00
Surplus fund		17,000 00
Discount	4,241 58	
Exchange	4,913 78	
Interest	1,873 69	11,029 05
National bank circulation outstanding		92,510 00
State		100 00
Deposits		67,881 42
		$391,611 17

State of Pennsylvania, County of Beaver, ss: I, Edward Hoops, Cashier of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 19th of June, 1869.

CHARLES HOOPS, Notary Public.

Correct. BENJ. WILDE,
MILTON TOWNSEND, } Directors.
R. B. EDGAR,

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No 52 Sixth Street, late St. Clair,

Entire stock closing out at a great reduction to make a change in our business.

Fancy and Plain Colored Silks, Black Silks, all the best makes, Grey Dress Goods for suits, French and Irish Poplins, Black and Colored Alpaccas, Grenadines, worth 38 cts. for 20 cents, Figured Linens worth 62 cents for 25 cents, Chintz worth 38 cents for 25 cents, White Quilts worth $3 for $2, Mozambiques worth 45 cents for 31 cents, Blankets, soiled, worth $5,50 for $3 50. Table Linens, Towels, Crash, Napkins, Diapers, Bleached Muslins, Unbleached Muslins, Sheeting, Pillow Case Muslins, Cassimeres for Men and Boys' wear. Stock all new and best lot in the city

jun 23tf.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the fibres become hardened and unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 232 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.

apr21:3m.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed, Grain, &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12-1y.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[mar17:6m

Union Agricultural Works,
Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

A. B. SMITH & Co,

Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers of
SMITH'S PATENT MOWER AND REAPER,
do do THRESHER & SEPARATOR
do do SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.

Railway Powers; Hay-Rakes, Farm, Cider and Cane Mills; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters, and Dog Churning Powers.

Repairing of above; Also, Engine and Machine Repairing done at short notice.

Our Mower has been in circulation now in this section, for several years, and is too well known to require puffing, and we challenge friendly competition with any machine in the market; and further, we make the following proposition, viz:

If any Farmer, in Beaver county, has a piece of grass so hard or tangled that other machines have failed to mow it, and he thinks it cannot be cut by a machine, we will go at his expense and cut the Grass, and if we fail likewise, we will forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars [$50].

may26:2ms. A. B. SMITH & Co

SEWARD & BENTLEY'S

CONSTITUTION BITTERS.

The best Tonic in use

A PERFECT CURE

For Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Acidity of the Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heart-burn, Jaundice, and all diseases arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver or Intestines.

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

Medicinal.

1854

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE

A Safe and Speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient, Consumption, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on a worthless medicine.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE

Prepared by SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY, Druggists, Buffalo, N.Y. Sold by all Druggists.

je30:1y

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are *Languid* and *Listless, Despondent, Sleepless,* and troubled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears,* or any of the affections symptomatic of *Weakness,* will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

mar17:1y

ALL AROUND THE WORLD

THE FIRST PREMIUM Of a Silver Medal WAS AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair, holden in Nashua, Sept. [illegible]

BARRETT'S

Vegetable Hair Restorative

Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color; promotes the growth of the Hair; changes the roots to their original organic action; eradicates Dandruff and Humors; prevents Hair falling out; is a superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North, and South.

J. R. BARRETT & CO., Proprietors, MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

The Last Crowning Success.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

IMPROVED

HAIR RESTORER

FAVORITE

HAIR DRESSING

New Style in one Bottle

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

For Sale by all Druggists.

DEPOT, 198 GREENWICH ST., N. Y.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

SELLING A HORSE.

I have often thought that there was no more searching test of a man's temper and self-control than to submit for an hour or so to the insolent demands and outrageous insinuations of a cross-examining barrister. If a painful operation in surgery were to be conducted, not for the extirpation of some baneful disease, or to arrest the progress of some dangerous malady, but solely to display what there might be of disordered or impaired organization in the patient—if the man were to be operated on to discover whether the valves of his aorta were in good working order, his lungs free from adhesions, and his digestive organs in good repair—it is just possible that the inquiry would cost a great deal more than the answer was worth; and yet the system of cross examination proceeds very much on an assumption of this nature; and is far less directed to elicit truth and unravel difficulty, than to confuse and confound some unhappy individual who, awed by the solemnity of the occasion and the novelty of the place, finds himself subjected to a series of impertinent reflections, corrections and sneers, with the palpable design that, proving too much for his temper, he may betray himself into anger, and worse, perhaps into self-contradiction.

How poor a figure men cut under this torturing process—even men of brains and ability—our daily journals inform us, since not only is the witness strictly limited to the terms of an unqualified reply, but the least attempt to resist the insolence of his questioner, or to retort on his rudeness is suppressed by the court at the threat of punishment held over his head. The judge is like an old sportsman, in fact, who, though he no longer follows the hounds himself, enjoys a run amazingly; and while etiquette forbids him giving a "tallyho," his concurrent smile and genial look show that his heart is with the chase. It is indeed a *mauvais quart d'heure* that a man spends in the witness-box; but I solemnly declare that I'd rather be worried by Coleridge, or badgered by Chambers, than I'd go thro' the course of mortification, impertinence and outrage incurred in the operation of selling a horse.

There are men who have never gone through the process, and who will not unnaturally perhaps set down what I have said to some peculiar fretfulness or impatience on my part—some native irritability, and say why should the sale of a horse be a greater trial of temper than that of a house, a farm, a pleasure boat, or a bale of merchandise? And I reply, simply because it is not a house, a farm, a pleasure boat, or a bale of merchandise, but a horse is the thing to be sold. Of course I do not apply what I have said to all horses, nor to the screw you drive over to the station on damp mornings, or the slave that takes you out to dinner, and waits till all hours to bring you back; nor to the cob with the initial spavin that always starts on three legs and never comes to the fourth till he and you are bathed in perspiration; nor to that old wall-eyed gray that, being a daisy cutter in his youth is now a stone breaker, and stumbles over every third step in his trot; from each of these you accept severance with equanimity and calmness. You took their services while you had them with as little sense of identity about them as a mackintosh caper or an umbrella. I speak of the horse that you cared for and affectionated—the horse you rode with satisfaction to yourself and admiration from the world—the horse you had carefully 'made to your hand,' whose temper, studied and well considered, you had adjusted exactly to your own requirements—the animal that knew you and your passing mood of chagrin, depression, good spirits or bad, as nothing else in your household did or could know you—who exulted in your days of buoyancy with a bounding animation, as he sympathized in your sadder hours with a quiet demeanor—a thorough courtier in fact, if it be not abuse of terms to call anything so loyal and so faithful a courtier. It is indeed a hard necessity that compels you to part with him. No need to ask what the nature of the necessity. You have been at the wrong side of the post with fortune. There are various ways of being so, and that is enough. You are driven to that moral death which the people blandly call retrenchment.

Only they who have gone through this operation know anything of its tortures. All the things which have grown up around you, till from familiarity they become part of you—the very complements of your nature without which you could not address yourself to grave thought, nor give yourself up to gay enjoyment—all these to be chronicled and catalogued in an auctioneer's list, and scattered to the four winds of heaven! The arm-chair you had ruminated and reflected in till its padded back seemed to have been designed for your occipital region, bought for a rheumatic invalid! Your study table, at which your woven fancies were manufactured into "copy," sent to a counting house. Those green morocco *causeuses* on which your choicest friends loved to lounge and smoke, while wit and wisdom blended themselves in the talk, and men showed how an Attic flavor could season the easy converse of daily life—these have caught the eye of a cigar divan proprietor. And so it is with everything, the half dozen pictures you picked up in your rambles abroad—that Cuyp at Haarlem; that Mieris at Burges; the Andrea del Sarto at Bologna; and the sweet bit of golden glory and splendor by Paulo Veronese, chanced upon at Venice, your wonderful '34 Marguax, sent to you as a special favor of that rare producer and exquisite judge; M. Lallande; that delicious tipple of velvety softness and delicate aroma, every drop of which was priceless—bought in for a fresh man at Oriel, to be "wined" at orgies over broiled bones and devilled biscuits, and such like abominations,—emblems all of the baser uses we ourselves are coming to.

These things, however, you part with painfully, regretfully and sorrowfully; but the sympathy with inanimate objects does not touch you in the tenderest point. At last you hear some one call out, "Is there not a liver-chestnut hackeny? I thought I saw something about a six year old horse warranted sound and perfectly trained to the saddle." Now are your troubles about coming in earnest; you have borne the test of your drawing furniture to be abused,—its over-gorgeousness, or its excessive severity; you have heard your Vandyke called a copy, and your Rembrandt a *croute;* your claret, too, has been pronounced flat from age, deficient in boquet, and weak in color; and your Persian carpet, for whose authenticity the faintness of the tints vouched, has been declared to be almost worn out.—Well, you have gulped down your indignation and, perhaps, consoled yourself in thinking of the ignorance of your critics; but now has come the moment when ignorance assumes insult and censure is open hate. You bear up tolerably well at being told that it is a pity he is not grey or black, or bay, or roan; that the purchaser hates chestnut; that chestnuts are hasty, fretful, hot tempered, and so on; and that he would not take a present of a chestnut; then from another, that he is too tall, or too short—without exactly saying for what,—that he has something treacherous about his eye, or that his tail is not set on in some peculiar fashion which the buyer admires; but at length you come to more touching censures than these.

"Shows a deal of work—those forelegs won't stand it much longer—back tendon knotted a good deal," cries one: "A little bit too straight in the pastern for my taste," says another, "and feet a trifle too small,—bad shoing would soon contract that heel for you."

"What's this here?—capped hock—ah! and a threat of blood spavin, too. That's enough for me!"

"Are you sure the wind is all right!" asks a third. "I thought he flanked a good deal after that canter. Would you mind letting your servant give him a sharp gallop? Has he carried a lady? Will he run leader? How does he jump timber?" are all questions poured in upon you by people who have no thought of a deal; and once more come in the doubts upon "that eye, or that tendon, or that frog." Now, with a full conviction of your beast's soundness, and a thorough belief in your critics' ignorance, these suspicions are so many insults to your understanding, and wounds to your pride. Had there been no question of sale, you would have resented these impertenances as personal injuries. The converse of "Love me, love my dog," is "Abuse my horse, abuse me."

Last of all comes the fellow who, ranging from the pastern joint to the knee—never higher—and, with a jerk of the head to the groom, says, "Take him in." That wretch I could fire every barrel of my revolver at.

Although you are well aware that the animus of all this disparagement is to knock something off the price—that in every censure of your beast's ears, or mane, or tail, there is the question of a ten pound note—the insolence is not diminished by that consciousness. You arrive at last at the fatal fact—that where money comes in, courtesy goes out, and that he who has to dispose of anything, enters the field as a dealer, and must look for no other civilities than such as are common with his craft.

Where a man's love for his horse has become a sort of family affection, where the honesty of the animal has made itself a place like a trusted quality in his regard, where you feel that sort of attachment that it is no abuse of terms to call it friendship for his beast, it is a sore trial to hear his points discussed by ignorance, and his powers discanted on by flippant insufficiency.

For my part I have to own that I have never figured vary largely in the position without feeling like a slave dealer. It was as though I was setting up to sale not only the strong thews and sinews that had served me, but the sterling qualities of temper, courage and endurance—the brave intripidity that had carried me nobly through danger—the dash and spirit that had rallied my own heart to daring, and the loyal obedience that had yelded to my will, even when that will had been little better than a caprice, if not half a cruelty.

Perhaps the worst of all, however, is the sense that throughout the whole transaction you are treated as little better than a swindler; every assertion you make doubted, and every assurance you give of your beast's soundness, temper, or performance set down to the score of an unprincipled rascal who would perjure his soul for the sake of a stray five pound note. The man who would listen to you with respect and deference possibly on any other subject, who would hear your opinions on matters of weightier moment, and accord you the courtesy at least of appearing to think you a person of truth and character, have here no scruples whatever in showing that they distrust and disbelieve you; that they look on you as a man pleading to a certain brief, and only eager for his fee. The people who would not impugn your veracity, nor think of treating you with discredit, have not the slightest hesitation now in listening to you with open incredulity, and actually permit themselves the liberty of cutting jokes on your assertion—and all this because you are about to sell your horse.—*Every Saturday.*

Scene in a Philadelphia Theatre.

A scene of considerable excitement occurred at the American Theatre, on Walnut street above Eighth, on Saturday evening, during the flying trapeze performances of two artistes, announced on the bills as Lilla and Zoe. One of their fetes consists of Lilla, a full grown young woman, swinging herself, by means of two ropes suspended from the ceiling, from a platform erected in front of the gallery entirely across the auditorium, until she touches with her feet a trapeze that hangs at considerable altitude over the orchestra. Securing herself on this trapeze with her feet, her body swings downwards, and she remains in that position while Zoe, a child of eleven years of age, mounts the platform in the gallery, and seizing the iron rings attached to the ropes mentioned, throws herself off, and darts toward Lilla, and when nearing her the child throws a somersault in mid air, and her only escape from being crushed to death by falling from the dizzy height among the audience in the parquette, is being caught by Lilla, who hangs with her head downward from the trapeze. Certain death would be the result of the slightest mistake made by either of the performers. On Saturday evening the fete was successfully performed, it is true, but Lilla barely caught the child as she revolved in the air. As the latter was descending, however, to the stage, the man whose duty it was to catch Zoe from the hands of Lilla, failed to do so, and the poor child fell to the platform over the orchestra, a distance of several feet, and struck her head and otherwise injured herself. The child was picked up, when she immediately placed her hands to her head, and it was apparent that she was seriously hurt. Notwithstanding this, she was inhumanly ordered to remount the platform in the gallery and repeat the feat. The child obayed, but such conduct on the part of those having charge of the exhibition was too much for the audience to stand, and there was a unanimous cry of "No, no!" "Shame, shame!" "Take her back, take her back!" &c. In the meantime the child mounted the platform and then stood ready to repeat the feat, but the audience rose en masse, to their great credit, and prevented the ropes from being handed to her. Unable to combat such a display of public indignation and disapproval, the child was ordered to retire, which she did amid the most tumultuous applause. Now, whether she could have performed the feat again in her then condition, will be seen from the following:

"After she had retired, the stage manager advanced and stated that she desired to perform another feat, and that she was not injured, and the consent of the audience was asked. There was a general cry of 'No, no,' and considerable hissing; but, taking advantage of a few cries of "Go on," from the boys in the gallery, the child again appeared, and mounting the platform, took hold of the rings and swung herself off for the purpose of catching the hanging trapeze with her feet and then making a somersault while descending into an outstretched net. As the audience felt would be the case, the child essayed the feat but failed to catch the trapeze, owing to her nervousness, which was natural under the circumstances, but she was saved from injury by her commendable presence of mind in not letting go of the ropes. The consequence was that she swung backwards and forwards amid a scene of much excitement, and was relieved from her perilous position by the audience, who caught her and carried her to the stage. The entire scene was a disgraceful one, and was nothing but a wanton sporting with human life, and had it not been for the conduct of the audience the child would probably have been killed in attempting to repeat the first act."—*Phil. Eng.*

—Advices from the west say that on the morning of the 26th ult. a party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, and about twenty in number, made a dash on three trains near Sheridan, Kansas, stampeding about fifty mules and scalping one Mexican. One party came within two hundred yards of the engine house, capturing thirty mules. Two parties of citizens have gone in pursuit of the Indians. The Mexican killed was within eight hundred yards of the depot.

Petticoats at The Bar.

The other day, Mrs. Arabella Mansfield, a young lady of 24, was admitted to practice in the courts of Iowa. We are heartily glad of it, for we dare say there are many functions of an attorney for which Mrs. Mansfield is admirably qualified. There is no reason in the world why the great bulk of what is known as office work in the legal profession should not be performed by women, and of course whatever enlarges woman's opportunities of earning an honest living, without detracting from her natural position in society, must be looked upon as a benefit to the community at large. Mrs Mansfield's husband was admitted to practice at the same time: and we presume the pair might make a very efficient firm under the title of "Mansfield and Husband," or "Mansfield and Wife," according to circumstances. We do not recommend them to open seperate offices, because they might happen to be engaged on opposite sides of the same cause, and one of the two might have no better ground to go upon than abuse of the opposite counsel—which would lead to unplesant domestic consequences. But if Mrs. Mansfield will mind the office while Mr. M. attends to the courts, perhaps no two other lawyers in Iowa may be able to compete with them.

We fear, however, that of the women who aspire to be lawyers, comparatively few, even supposing they had husbands, would be satisfied with such a division of labor. We fear there is a lurking ambition among the feminine students of Chitty and Blackstone to be barristers rather than attorneys, and we confess that the substitution of the chignon for the horse-hair wig is not an attractive prospect. Think of the wife of your bosom, or the maiden of your dreams, bullying a witness in a crowded court-room, hectoring the Judge, ranting till she is red in the face about the sufferings of the ill-used prisoner at the bar, flattering a stupid jury, visiting the Tombs to consult with her client the eminent housebreaker or the distiguished pickpocket, discussing in public the foul details of crime, and going home to the domestic fireside cross, weary, and hardened with the temper-trying labors of the day. We do not believe any woman could practice a year at the bar without losing almost every quality that makes woman charming. But besides this there is a still more serious danger, which we find so pointedly illustrated by a recent occurrence in the British House of Lords, that we copy an account of the affair from a London newspaper:

"The Shedden legitimacy case was resumed this morning for the fifteenth time before the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor commented upon the extreme prolixity of Miss Shedden's address, which has now occupied fourteen days, and exhorted her to confine her remarks to the evidence. Shortly after commencing to address their Lordships this morning, Miss Shedden swooned and was carried out. Dr. Bond being sent for, testified that the lady was suffering from hysteria, brought on by nervous exhaustion. Their Lordships postponed the case till to morrow, when, if Miss Shedden should be unable to proceed, her father will be heard."

When women undertake to argue cases before a jury, how often will the experience of Miss Shedden be repeated? An address fourteen days long, and only cut off at last by hysteria! Need we say more.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

GEN. GRANT A FAILURE.

Upon Gen. Grant's accession to the Presidency, a great number of those who had supported his election, with some who had not, sought office at his hands, or expected him to bestow it unasked. He was unable to gratify their aspiration. Most of those whom he found in office claimed that they gave him their votes; some of these he saw fit to retain; while the laws of which he is the servant required him to reduce materially the cost of the public service and the number imployed in it.

Our great Civil War had rendered necessary a large increase of minor functionaries; the settlement of Claims to Pensions, &c., had excused the retention of hundreds in place up to the close of Mr. Johnson's term; but now law and justice alike demand that they be dismissed, to their own very general disgust. Their lamentations, mingled with the howls of the disappointed, made up a doleful dissonance, wherefore the only meaning deducible runs thus—"Gen. Grant is found wanting—his "Administration is a failure!"

"Failure?" how? in what? Have we not peace and plenty in the land? Is not our flag displayed and respected on every sea? What foreign foe molests or threatens us? Who fears insurrection at home, or invasion from abroad? In which of our thirty-six States are the masses wanting work, discontented, suffering?

Consider our Financial condition. Nearly every State and municipality paying off debts incurred in raising men for the War, while the National Debt has been reduced nearly Thirty Millions in the four months that Gen. Grant has had his hand on the helm. The Public Expenditure is falling off on every side, while the Revenue is up to high water mark. Even Indian Wars, if unavoidable, must be considerably reduced in cost by the facilities for moving troops and stores afforded by our two Pacific Railroads.

Yes; Gen. Grant has failed to gratify some eager aspirations, and has thereby incurred some intense hatreds. These do not and will not fail; and his Administration will prove at least equally vital. We shall hear lamentation after lamentation over his failure, from those whose wish is father to the thought; but the American People let them pass unheeded. Their strong arms bore him triumphantly through the War and into the White House, and they still uphold and sustain him. *They* never failed, and never will!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Yankee Baby Show.

Who shall say that nothing good can come from Nazareth? Look at the glorious results of the Boston Baby Show, far surpassing anything that flowed from the great National Peace Jubilee, and then reproach the land of the Pilgrim Fathers, if you can, with any shortcomings in the line of duty. We find the following in an eastern exchange:

"The Boston Baby Show, under the management of Mr. S. St. John, closed on Monday night, when the awards were made as follows:

Triplets—More Hope, Norah Faith, and Hannah Charity Coughlin, of North Brookfield, six months old, the only premium for this class.

Twins—James L. and George W. Duval, five years old, sons of Geo. W. Duval of Chelsea, first premium.

Handsomest Girl—Allie E Stratton, 20 mos., daughter of A. A. Stratton of Boston (who lost both arms in battle June 1864,) first premium.

Handsomest Boy—Clarence McGuire, three years old, son of Rebecca McGuire, Boston, first premium.

Fattest Baby—R. N. Ash, Somerville, first premium.

Smallest Baby—Alice Hillock, of Charlestown, two months and five days old, weight 1 lbs.—1 lb. when born—first premium.

The above premiums were all paid in money, and the prize babies, and all the others exhibited (numbering 72), were each presented with a silver cup. According to the Boston *Post*, an exhibition of colored babies will take place sometime this month.

"How many children have I?" asked a woman of a spirit rapper.

"Four."

"And how many have I?" asked her husband.

"Two," was the astonishing reply. Mistake somewhere.

Josh Billings Papers,

DRIED FRUIT.

When a rooster crows he crows all over. A *poor but dishonest cuss* iz about as low down as enny man kan git, unless he drinks whiskee too.

Error will slip thru a crack, while truth will git stuck in a doorway.

The man who has just found out he kant afford tu burn green wood haz taken hiz fust lesson in ekonemy.

Ther iz only one thing that kan beat truth, and that is he that alwuz speaks it.

It iz hard work, at fust sight, tew see the wisdum uv a rattle snaik bite, but thare iz thousands of folks who never think ov their sins until they are bit by a rattle snaik.

There iz a great deal ov human natur in a krab, if yu don't pick them up in the rite way, yu will discover it.

I think now, if I had all the money that iz du me I'd invest it in a saw mill, and then, "let her rip."

Take the humbug out of this world and yu wunt hav much left tew do business with.

When we say such a man has bowels of mercy, do we mean tew be understood that he iz a light eater?

Faith and curiosity are the gin cocktails of success.

Advertising iz sed tew be a certain means of success; sum folk are so impressed with this truth, that it sticks out of their tombstuns.

Thar iz this difference between ignorance and error; ignorance iz stunblind, and error iz nearsighted; ignorance stands still, and error only moves to run agin a post.

Ekonemy iz a savings bank, into which men drop pennys, and git dollars in return.

Thare iz one thing yu kant put out, that iz your konshence; you may smother it, but like a koalpit, it kontains the charred remains.

The two richest men now living in Amerika, that i know ov, iz the one who haz got the most money, and the other who wants the least; and the last one iz the happiest of the two.

Ceremony iz the necessity ov fools; good breading is the luxury ov the wiz.

Tew be agreeable iz simply to be easily pleased—if this iz so, how easy and pleasant it is to be agreeable.

He whom the good praize and the wicked hate, ought to be satisfied with his reputashun.

It has been ascertained by a larned professor in Yale Kollege, that the wicked work 50 per cent harder to git to hell than the righteous do to git to heaven—what a waste of time and muscle!

Thar's menny who wunt know enything but what they kan prove—this accounts for the little they know. Mos peple hev found out, sum how, that thay kant sarve God and Mammon too, and so thay sarve the latter.

Excentrysities, most ov them, are mere vanity; banish the excentrick man into a wilderness, and he soon becums as natral as a tudstool.

A pure heart iz like a looking glass; it keeps no sekrets and dispenses no flattery.

A cheerful old man, or old woman, iz like the sunny side of a woodshed, in the last ov winter.

Avarice iz like a grave yard; it takes all it kan git, and gives nothing back.

Paint a humming bird, a sucking honey from a flower, and yu hev got a very good pictur of love tryin tew live on buty.

The best investment i know ov iz charity; yu git yure principal back immediately, and draw a dividend every time you think of it.

Everything on this earth is bought and sold except air and water, and they would be if the kind Creator had not made the supply too great for the demand.

A good book iz like a good law.

Politeness looks well tew me in every man except an undertaker.

"Familiarity breeds kontempt." This only applies tew men, not tew buckwheat slapjacks well buttered and sugared.

A man's reputashun is sumthing like his coat; thar's certain kimikals that'll take the stains and grease spots out ov it, but it allers hes a kind of 2d handed look, and generally smells of the medicine.

We are happy in this world just in proportion as we make others happy—i stand reddy tew bet 50 dollars on this saying.

Politness iz the science of getting down on your knees before folks without gitting yure pants dirty.

The mizer and glutton, 2 facetious buzzards—one hides his store, and the other stores his hide.

Credit is like chastity; they both ov um can stand temptashun better than they can suspishun.

Getting Mighty Short.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* has had this experience:

Boarding the lightning express on the Little Miami Railroad last evening, we had comfortably doubled up preparatory to taking a snooze when we were saluted by a tall African as follows:

"Look here, boss, I want to ax you a question. I'se a good way from home, and I wants to know if I'se on the right track?"

"Where do you want to go, Uncle," we asked.

"To Fort Gibson, way down in Arkinsaw, sah. Now boss I'se ignorant, and wants to know if I'se on the right kear for Cincerati?"

We assured our sable friend he was all right.

"Look a heah, boss, I dosn't know nothin when I'se away from home, fact, sah. When I started out from Washington city I had a powerful lot ob dese heah"—exhibiting that portion of his through ticket which he had not given up. "Ebery now and then a gentleman comes round and tars off a little piece. Tell you, sah, it's gitten mighty short. Fraid it ain't gwine to hold out till I get through.

This last remark created quite a laughter, in which the jokiest joined heartily.

The Menomenee (Wis.) *Herald* tells the following story: One week ago last Saturday night a bear came to the hog pen of A. J. Easton, at Deer Creek, and without asking leave jumped into the pen and took possession of a hog. Easton went out and found Bruin with the hog under one arm dealing it sledge hammer blows with the other paw. He ran in and got his gun and went out and shot the bear, severely wounding but not killing him.

The bear then left for the woods. Place and several others who were in hearing of the gun then came over with guns and two dogs, and though it was quite a dark night followed after the bear into the woods. After traveling about a half mile they found him and again shot at him. Place got a little excited, then went at him with an axe; while one of the boys (some think it was Jim Wegatz) went up a tree.

Place hit the bear with the axe, which did not please the bear, and the bear made a dive at Place, making him exploit around in the bush quite lively. Finally the bear got Place cornered in a brush heap and got his arm in his mouth and partly got him down, when Frank Milbury seeing that Place was in close quarters, and that he was likely to be chawed up, went at the bear with the butt end of the musket which he had in his hands and finished up the bear and the musket at the same time, thereby relieving Place from his rather uncomfortable predicament.

Place was considerably bitten on one arm, and the leg of his pantaloons somewhat torn by the bears claws, but we understand both his arm and pantaloons are recovering from the effects of the scrimmage. The bear was a large one, weighing between four and five hundred pounds. The result of the battle was one dead hog, one dead bear, one broken musket, one chawed arm, a pair of torn unmentionables, and one combatant missing, supposed to be the one up the tree while the battle was raging.

SINKING.

The sinking of a quarter of an acre of land, accompanied by subterranean noise, in Union county, Ind., a few weeks ago, has given rise to much speculation in some quarters. There is, however, nothing unusual in the occurrence, as the crust of earth is constantly undergoing a change, some parts being elevated while others are depressed. These changes always take place imperceptibly, but sometimes very suddenly. History affords striking instances of the sudden sinking of large tracts of country, and even of cities with all their inhabitants. The following are a few of the most remarkable on record:

About the year 285 B. C., a large extent of country, 72½ miles long by 12½ wide, disappeared, and was replaced by water in one night, on the Island of Niphon, one of the Japanese group. In A. D. 1556 a similar occurrence took place with a territory 60 leagues in circumference in the province of Chan-Si, in China, which was attended with great loss of life. In 1637 a mountain in Sumatra was brought to a level. In 1660 another mountain belonging to the Pyrenees caved in and was replaced by a lake. In 1672 one of the Greek Islands was submerged in the sea, with all its inhabitants. In 1692 a piece of land 1,000 acres in extent, on the coast of Sicily, shared a similar fate. The following year part of a street, half a mile long, in the town of Noto, Sicily, also fell in, leaving the other half over hanging.

In 1746 a portion of the coast at Callao was engulfed, which caused the formation of a new bay. In 1761 the city of Concepcion, in Chili, disappeared, and the sea rolled over its site During the same year, twenty leagues of coast in St. Domingo subsided, and has formed an extensive bay ever since. In 1762 a large mountain went under on the coast of the bay of Bengal, at the same time 50 square miles of coast and quite a number of towns permanently subsided, allowing the water from the bay to overflow them, one town being submerged 10 feet; on this occasion about 200 people and their cattle were drowned.

In 1772 a considerable portion of the mountain Papandayang in Java, including 40 small villages, and several plantations with their inhabitants cattle, &c., were all swallowed up. In 1790 a large subsidence of the forest of Arpao, near the junction of the Caura and Orinoco rivers, took place. In 1806 a moutain in Siberia disappeared and a lake 300 feet in circumference and 180 feet deep now occupies its place. In 1813 the town of New Madrid, on the Mississippi river, and the bank of the river for 15 miles above it, suddenly fell 8 feet and precipitated the cemetery into the river. In 1815, on the island of Sumbawa, east of Java, the towns of Tomboro and Pekat, containing 12,000 people, went down bodily. Only five or six of the inhabitants escaped, and there is now eighteen feet of water over the spot.

In 1816 the eastern channel of the river Indus which flows through the Runn of Cutch sank 17 feet; the fort and the village of Luckput also became so far depressed that only the top of the houses were visible above water. Many of the above interesting facts we find in a new history of earthquakes and volcanoes, by Mungo Ponton, F. R. S. E., an eminent Scotch scientist, to which work those inquisitively disposed may refer for further particulars.

It would appear in this connection, that the substrata of the earth are very cavernous. This is proved by the large amount of water which constantly flows from it; when therefore a subterranean explosion or earthquake takes place, it sometimes requires but a slight shock to break the arch of these cavities and cause the whole superstructure suddenly to fall in. Such occurrences are most likely to take place in sections where large masses of earth or rock have been thrown out by volcanic action, the ground often being a mere crust over widely scattered caverns.—*Buffalo Express.*

One day last week, in Chicago, a jewelry pedler, named John Lady, jumped into the river at Clark street bridge, intending to end his days because a woman named Dora Fletcher had turned her back on his addresses. Dora, it seems, had promised to marry him. On the day previous to his suicidal attempt, he repaired to her residence to ask her to fulfill her love vows. For some reason not explained he was met with frowns and curses, instead of sweet smiles and embraces. He expostulated, then became indignant, and was walking out of the house in lover's dudgeon, when his Dora suddenly rushed up to and commenced pounding him savagely, and only finished when her swain yelled out for mercy. He then retired, only to return an hour after to receive a similar affectionate greeting. Once more he left the house, and returned a third time. Still, his Dora's passion was unappeased, and he was again made the recipient of another thrashing. This last ovation completely demoralized him. Proceeding to the river he threw himsel into it, but was rescued a wetter and a wiser man. He declares the black waters of the beautiful stream into which he jumped completely blotted out any love he ever felt for Dora, and says it is her turn now to seek refuge on the banks of the Styx—in fact, gives her his heart's permission to go there.

Wonderful Phenomenon.

A phenomenon of a most extraordinary nature has lately been witnessed by the inhabitants of the borders of the Caspian Sea. This huge salt lake is dotted with numerous islands, which produce yearly a large quantity of naptha, and it is no uncommon occurrence for fires to break out in the works and burn for many days before they can be extinguished. Early in April, owing to some subterraneous disturbances, enormous quantities of this inflammable substance were projected from the naptha wells, and spread over the entire surface of the water, and becoming ignited, notwithstanding every precaution, converted the whole sea into the semblance of a gigantic flaming punch bowl, many thousands of square miles in extent. The fire burnt itself out in about forty-eight hours, leaving the surface strowed with the dead bodies of innumerable fishes. Herodotus mentions a tradition that the same phenomenon was once before observed by the tribes inhabiting the shores of the Caspian Sea.

—Fort Benton advices under date of June 21, report as follows: The Andrew Ackley, Huntsville, and Sallie left port during the last three days. The Peninaba is expected in with half of the Arkansas freight. A new storage and forwarding house opened last week, with a full house. The style of the house is Haney & Clevenger. Quite a sensation among freighters, merchants and those who take an interest in such matters, was created by the arrival and putting in running order of a large train of new wagons, built by J. Murphy, of St. Louis, for Messrs. I. G. Barker & Bro., of this place.

—J. E. Lemoyne, of the Clearfield Bank robbers, was tried in that county and convicted, last week. J. M. Newman, a second one of the gang, plead guilty to the charge. They were then tried and convicted for sealing the money. They were sentenced in the first case to pay a fine of one dollar each and be imprisoned three years in the Western Penitentiary. In the second case, each to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, restore the money stolen to the bank, and undergo an imprisonment of one year in solitary confinement in the Western Penitentiary. John Nelson *alias* Jilson, having turned State's evidence, was not tried.

—Ex-President Andrew Johnson does not believe in President Grant—he says so,

Dry Goods.

[illegible]

NEW GOODS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE, CHECK

AND

FANCY MATTINGS,

FOR SUMMER WEAR NOW OPEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

NEW BRUSSELS

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE PLY CARPETS & INGRAINS to fill our stock since the close of the heavy Spring Trade.

Oliver McClintock and Co.

23 FIFTH AVE.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jun 30 69 1m.

59 Market St. 20 St. Clair St.

J. W. BARKER & COMPANY

Have for this week's sales the largest and cheapest stock of

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND SUITS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

NO. 59 MARKET STREET,

NO. 20 SIXTH STREET,

Formerly St. Clair,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

jun30:1m.

Notice—Lime.—To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is stronger and will make more mortar, and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or cinder in it.

Bricklayers need not sift it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Some parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, or try some.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, or to

W. J. DUNN, Beaver Post Office.

may 19:6m

E. W. CLARK & CO. BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL AGENTS, FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY, OF THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE Co OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office located in the second story of our Banking House where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,

No. 35 South Third St

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

NEW WHOLESALE

337 LIBERTY ST. PITTSBURGH

HARDWARE - HOUSE.

311 LIBERTY st.,

Head of Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

june23tf.

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,

DRAINAGE - PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after May 9th, 1869, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows.—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Train leaving Pittsburgh, at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's
Pittsburgh	645AM	930AM	330PM	155AM
Rochester	820	1040	335	305
Salem	1038	1225PM	505	424
Alliance	1125	115	555	545
Canton	1225PM	158	627	627
Massillon	1254	218	655	645
Orrville	158	253	728	718
Wooster	225	328	754	746
Mansfield	403	500	930	921
Crestline A	445	530	1000	945
Crestline D	600AM	550	1015	1000
Bucyrus	630	615	1041	1026
Upper Sandusky	730	703	1116	1057
Forest	758	737	1145	1127
Lima	910	853	1255AM	1238PM
Van Wert	1027	1003	202	137
Fort Wayne	1201PM	1140	400	253
Columbia	1257	1237AM	307	332
Warsaw	150	125	442	417
Plymouth	250	229	555	509
Valparaiso	420	411	728	613
Chicago	620	620	900	830

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's.	EXP's.	EXP's.	[illegible]
Chicago	800AM	345PM	520PM	450AM
Valparaiso	1008	1028	728	656
Plymouth	1125	1159	915	900
Warsaw	1230PM	1206	1005	1007
Columbia	1257	135AM	1046	1100
Fort Wayne	155	200	1130	1201PM
Van Wert	258	340	1252AM	127
Lima	354	440	139	240
Forest	458	546	235	418
Upper Sandusky	518	610	255	451
Bucyrus	555	702	334	544
Crestline A	630	730	400	615
Crestline D	640	740	415	1205PM
Mansfield	708	812	445	1238
Wooster	836	922	600	155
Orrville	900	1022	646	230
Massillon	930	1058	718	250
Canton	947	1115	736	305
Alliance	1040	1215PM	835	350
Salem	1100	1253	905	420
Rochester	1245AM	250	1045	553
Pittsburgh	145	350	1150	640

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:25 p. m; New Castle, 3:05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5:45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 7:15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 10:40. N. Castle, 9:50 a. m;

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:30 a. m; New Castle, 7:20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4:30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p.m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 10th 1869, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	MAIL.	ACCOM
Cleveland	830AM	1200PM		335PM
Euclid Street	841	1211		346
Hudson	945	104		448
Ravenna	1019	133		530
Alliance	1115	212		615
Bayard	1147	258		
Wellsville	120PM	355		

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.		ACCOM
Wellsville	835AM	205PM		
Bayard	1010	508		
Alliance	1115	535		730AM
Ravenna	1200PM	610		830
Hudson	1234	636		911
Euclid Street	136	719		1011
Cleveland	150	730		1025

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	EXP's	*	MAIL.	ACCOM
Bellair	545AM	730AM	150PM	450PM
Bridgeport	555	840	200	500
Steubenville	700	1130	308	630
Wellsville	815	140PM	435	
Smith's Ferry	840	201	457	
Beaver				
Rochester	935	235	535	
Pittsburgh	1035	340	640	

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP's.	EXP's.	
Pittsburgh	600AM	155PM	425PM	
Rochester	710	253	540	
Beaver		300	600	
Smith's Ferry	758	334	630	
Wellsville	830	413	700	
Steubenville	931	515		705AM
Bridgeport	1039	623		820
Bellair	1050	635		830

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 630 a. m.	Bayard, 925, a.m.
B.yard, 1:30p.m.	N. Philadelphia, 400pm

J. H. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

Dry Goods.

CASH BUYERS

AT

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT.

JOSEPH HALL, vs. R. B. Hacock, T. C. Hacock, G. C. Hunter, D. C. Kennon, Henderson C. Hall, Rev. Wm. M'Clure & M. M'Clure his wife, as Inca Oil Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, No. 106, September T. 1869. Foreign Attachment in Assumpsit. Plaintiff claims a balance of book account for work done and money expended for Defendants amounting to $546.80. June 16, 1869, judgment against Defendants. June 28, 1869 Rule on Prothonotary to assess the damage according to law. Affidavit of claim having been filed, notice is hereby given that the Prothonotary of the said Court will assess the Plaintiff's damages, at his office in Beaver, on Thursday the 5th day of August, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

je30:6w] JOHN CAUGHEY, Pro'y.

Dry Goods.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD,

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL,

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality. [may19,1y.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'67:1 y

DRY GOODS,

Fresh Arrival

NEW SPRING GOODS

AT

JAME A. FORTUNE'S,

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER.

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At Pittsburgh Prices. Call Early, and

SECURE BARGAINS,

As we can not be Undersold.

STAMPING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER Pa.

JAMES A. FORTUNE.

P. S.—I have secured the services of Watt Gealy, formerly of Bridgewater.

mar31:1y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 42, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand

Shop on the lower end of Third St.,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10

FALLSTON FOUNDRY.

AND REPAIR SHOP.

Engines and machinery made and repaired in the best style. Having great variety of Patterns I can with promptitude accommodate customers with almost everything in the casting line at the lowest rates.

Plough and Plough Castings,

of different patterns, including the Great Western which speaks for itself wherever it has been used.

STOVES,

Cooking, Franklin and Heating, of the most popular Patterns, of all Cooking Stoves the Great Republic is the best as it takes little fuel, little room to do the most work, best baker, and durable; taken altogether the best stove in use in connection with the stove I have got up a

Patent Portable Extension Top,

which takes very little room, no additional can not get out of order, and not liable to wear out, dispensing with all Pipe, can be put taken off at any time and made to suit all sizes of any size or patterns.

In testimony of what is here said, I offer the names of persons having used the Stove for some time:

1 Dr. Isaac Winans,
2 M. T. Kennedy,
3 Samuel Kennedy,
4 Robert M'Gowan,
5 John Watson,
6 Dr. Jas. E. Jackson,
7 Dr. J. S. Elliott,
8 Dr — Parker,
9 Dr. J. D. McCreary,
10 Milo W. Miller,
11 William Lyon
12 Andrew Morrow
13 Ross B. Evans
14 Capt. James Roney
15 Capt. J. S. Winans
16 Mrs Major Wade
17 Mrs. Geo. Fulton
18 H. T. Reeves,
19 A. G. M'Creary
20 James Conkle
21 Thomas R. Davis
22 Hugh Sheals
23 Capt W. Glenn,
24 Thomas Bradshaw, Sr
25 Milo Bradshaw,
26 Robert Bradshaw
27 Thos J Bradshaw, Jr.
28 Dixon Reed,
29 Milton Reed
30 Milo Reed
31 William Reed,
32 Joel Reed,
33 Mrs Thos Hunter
34 Johnston Laughlin
35 James Thompson,
36 Martin Knight
37 Richard Staley
38 William Rogers
39 Joseph McFerran
40 David Carr
41 Dr. — Moon
42 Solomon Frank
43 James Knowles
44 Judge Cairns
45 William Morrow,
46 Wm. Bickerstaff
47 Samuel Crossen
48 Joseph McDermitt
49 Mrs. Jas M'Dermitt
50 William Wagner
51 Rev B F Sawhill
52 Washington Engle
53 John Y. Marks
54 Capt. A. M'Donald
55 Capt. M M'Donald,
56 Wm M'Donald,
57 Mrs Nancy M'Donald
58 Alex. White
59 Mrs Landis
60 William Grove,
61 Boston Grove
62 John Grove
63 Abner Morton
64 John G G
65 Jonathan McK
66 Mrs — Russ
67 John W. D. S
68 S. S. M'Ferra
69 John Jackso
70 Benj. F. Pugh
71 Samuel Kenne
72 Capt. Jas Johns
73 Benjamin Frank
74 Jacob Longneck
75 James P Couch
76 Frederick Kat
77 Mrs Robert A
78 John M. Dun
79 Mrs. Thos. M
80 James H Morla
81 David Lloyd
82 Thomas Beacom
83 John Dunlap
84 Andrew W
85 Samuel Taylor,
86 Hiram Stowe
87 Mrs. L Patters
88 William Dav
89 Geo Shively,
90 Samuel Du
91 Rev. D P Low
92 Robert Imbrie
93 Geo. W. Ham
94 Frank Wilson Es
95 William Dan
96 George Wise
97 Jason Richardson
98 Maj E. Sankey
99 Alfred Pierce
100 Austin Pierce
101 John Fiero
102 Mrs John T
103 John Lowry
104 J. W. Frazier
105 James Thomas
106 Robert Wallace
107 Daniel Maxwell
108 Thomas Morgan
109 Dr. C. R. Tuttle
110 Criss O'Rourke
111 Henry Fetter
112 Francis Houlet
113 Eli Beno,
114 R. L. Higgins
115 Henriel & Lee
116 Michael Weiss
117 William Priest
118 Rev Wm Nesbit
119 Henry Bradford
120 William Stro
121 Joseph L. Black

In introducing our stove we received in part a great number of stoves recently manufactured and sold by other parties. These, as a general thing, are nearly new and embrace the best and most improved styles now made, except those manufactured by myself. We will sell at very low rates.

Having three first class engines on hand about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

feb 17 '69 1y JOHN THORNILY

NEW GOODS.

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods

CONSTANTLY ON HAND

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.

mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER Pa

MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER.

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS.

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES,

PATENT MEDICINES

In great variety, all of the best quality and cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county

Duponco's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

jy1'67 J. MOORE

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,

No. 6 HAND STREET, PITTSBURGH